

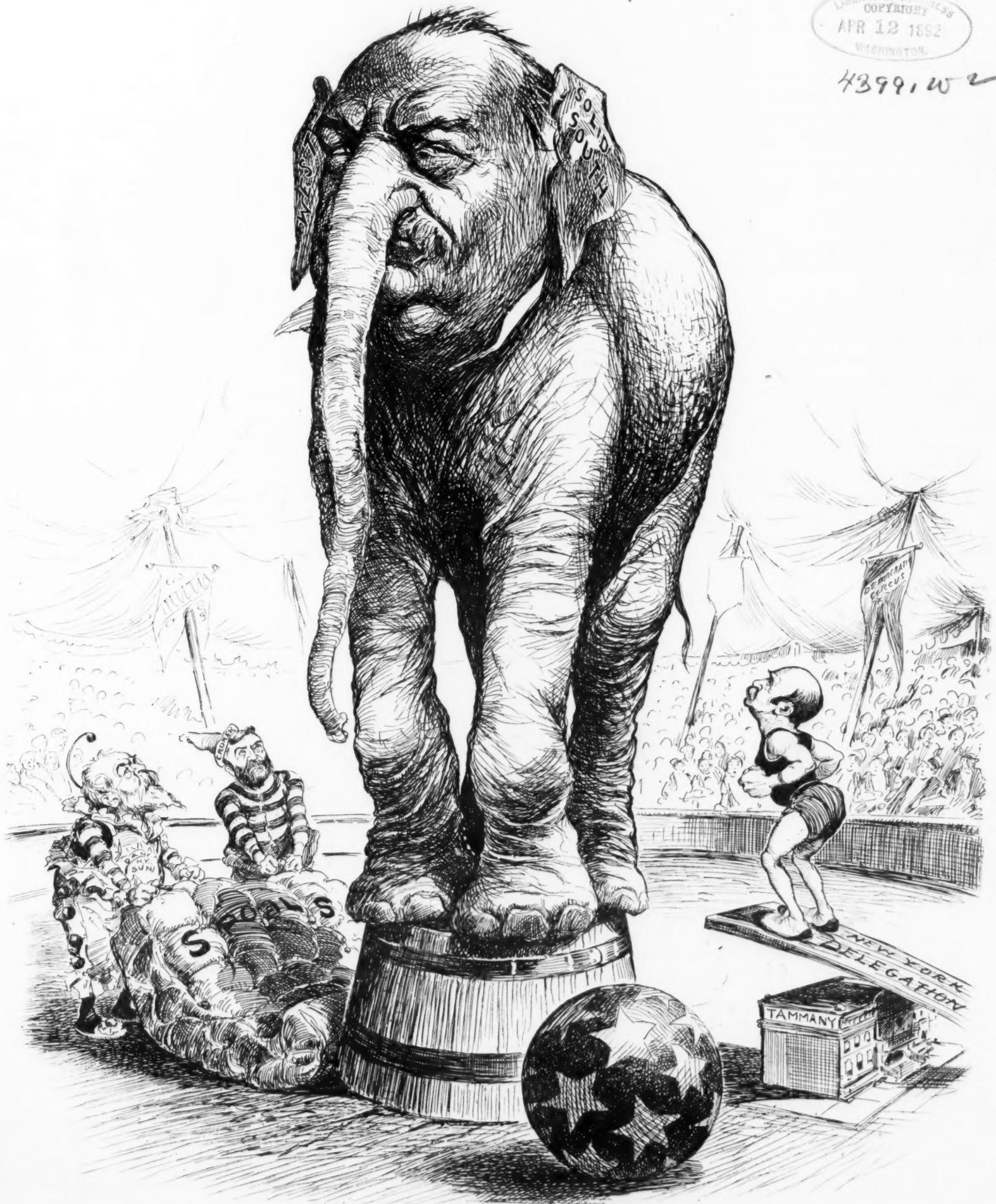
STRIKING ILLUSTRATIONS OF WALT WHITMAN'S FUNERAL AND OF THE LATE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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THE POLITICAL GYMNAST WILL NOW MAKE THE GREATEST EFFORT OF HIS LIFE.—DRAWN BY HAMILTON.—[SEE ARTICLE ON EDITORIAL PAGE]

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W. J. ARKELL.....Publisher.

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FARMS, HOMES, AND MORTGAGES.

THE first report of the Census Department upon this subject, giving the statistics of farms, homes, and mortgages for the State of Illinois, has lately been published. The compilations have been made by Mr. John S. Lord, Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of Illinois, who is well known to every one who is conversant with such matters for the thoroughness and integrity of his work. With him was associated Mr. George K. Holmes. If the work done in other States shall be as thorough and complete as in Illinois, the large census appropriation made for the purpose of investigating the subject of mortgages, especially upon farm lands, will have been fully justified. It will prove a fact of which a few persons were well aware, but which is wholly inconsistent with the common conception of most people—namely, *the farmer of the West is a creditor rather than a debtor*, so far as mortgages upon farms are concerned.

In this first report the statistics of acres in Illinois are kept separate from the data of town and city lots. The mortgages upon acres are dealt with as being synonymous with the mortgages upon farms. Dealing with the subject in round figures it would appear that in ten years, from 1880 to 1890, 612,000 mortgages were executed, covering the sum of \$870,000,000 on farms and lots alike. More than half of the mortgages thus executed had been paid on the first of January, 1890. The number outstanding at that date on farms and lots was 297,000, and the debt had been reduced from \$870,000,000, representing the mortgages executed (others on record previously not computed) to \$384,000,000 outstanding in all, January 1st, 1890. But what is most interesting and satisfactory in this analysis is the evidence that the majority of the Illinois farmers were wholly free from any mortgage of any kind upon any part of their land in 1890.

On the first of January, 1890, the outstanding debt secured by mortgage on Illinois farms amounted to \$165,289,112; only 30.78 per cent. of the taxed or acres assessed were represented by the number of mortgages upon acres. In other words, *more than two-thirds of the farm lands of Illinois are free from any mortgage*. The average amount of debt in force on each mortgaged acre was \$15.50. The average value of each mortgaged acre was \$35.95. The per cent. of the mortgage was only 43.13 per cent. of the true value of the farm mortgaged. The average mortgage on each farm was \$1,293; secured on an average of eighty-three acres.

What is the conclusion? *Is it not that the farmer of Illinois is a lender or investor of money rather than a borrower; a creditor not a debtor?*

These facts correspond to the facts developed in 1887, in Michigan, by A. H. Heath, who was then the Commissioner of Labor Statistics. His figures covered fifty-eight per cent. of all the farms in Michigan. At that time in Michigan less than one-half of the farmers who made returns, constituting more than one-half of all who are in the State, were under any mortgage of any kind. The mortgages in force were equal to only seventeen per cent. of the full value of all farms, or to 37½ per cent. of the full value of the farm pledged as security for specific mortgages.

Mr. Heath secured the data from 94,000 farms: 31,570 were owned or occupied by foreigners, or by persons born in foreign lands; 8,067 of these foreigners brought \$4,633,000 with them when they came into the State; 23,500 had no money except what they borrowed. At the time of this investigation in 1887 these same foreigners owed

\$11,191,000 on mortgage. The money brought by themselves and what they owed amounted to a little less than \$16,000,000. The true value of the farms which they owned and occupied in 1888 was a little under \$66,000,000. They had made \$50,000,000 clear in real estate, to say nothing of their stock and implements, by their labor upon their mortgaged land, being enabled thereto by borrowing money on mortgage.

In these two instances we have proof of the general conditions. The Western farmer is a creditor rather than a debtor. It is for his interest to maintain the gold standard of value. It is not for his interest to cheat his creditors. He is the man who will be cheated by the adoption of a seventy-cent dollar. He is finding that out. Those who count on political success by votes of Western farmers will presently find out that the Western farmers are neither fools nor knaves and that they are creditors rather than debtors.

Edward Atkinson

BOSTON, March 15th, 1892.

SENATOR HILL'S DECLINE.

THERE can be no doubt at all that Senator Hill has injured his Presidential chances by his recent Southern tour. All the influential newspapers of that section agree in saying that his speeches were disappointing to the people, revealing the low and artful partisan rather than the enlightened statesman, and that very many Democrats who were at first disposed to give him their support are now convinced that success under his leadership would be impossible. They had expected to hear an intelligent discussion of principles and policies, but were treated to the drivel of the pot-house politician. They had expected to meet a man with strong and positive convictions, but their visitor evaded every important issue, and if he had convictions, obscured or concealed them by artifices of speech. And so, as the editor of the *Chattanooga Times* expresses it, "his Southern trip was an ignominious failure."

No one who has been at all familiar with Senator Hill's methods and has closely studied the man will be surprised at this result. The truth is that David B. Hill does not possess a single quality of genuine statesmanship. He has never, as to any question or measure, displayed that breadth and loftiness of spirit which characterizes the true publicist. He is a machine politician, pure and simple. He has made his way so far by what a contemporary aptly describes as "a comprehending sympathy with the heeler, ballot-box stuffer, the manipulator of returns, the vote-buyer, and all who are adepts in the dodges of the criminal side of politics." It is the cold truth that "every potency and agency for good, political, religious, and moral, in his State, abhors him as a man without principle or conscience."

It is a sorry illustration of the moral tone of the Empire State that such a man could even temporarily prosper. The explanation can only be found in the fact that evil forces are always more active than the good. Virtue too often slumbers and sits with folded hands, while vice, sleepless and untiring, burrows and plots and dares. But every vicious career has its limitations. There comes to every criminal a judgment day, just as in the presence of a supreme peril there always comes to every community a popular awakening, and it is this sort of a resurrection of the public conscience which now confronts Senator Hill. Thoughtful Democrats, challenged by his appeal as a Presidential candidate to the worst elements of our politics, are arousing themselves to the assertion of their manhood. They are unwilling that the party standard should be committed to a man who has nothing to recommend him but the fact that he is an expert in political crime. So overwhelming is this growing sentiment that even in this State, if the question of his candidacy could be submitted to the Democratic voters for an expression of the real wishes of the party, without pressure or intimidation of any sort, he would, as we believe, be beaten two to one.

It is within the range of possibilities that Mr. Hill will not command the votes of a single State in the forthcoming Democratic National Convention.

THE SILVER BILL.

THE refusal of Speaker Crisp to carry out his pledge in reference to the introduction of a rule which would compel the immediate consideration of the Bland Silver bill has greatly exasperated the friends of that measure. They recall the fact that he has been among the most rabid of the free-silver men; that he was elected to the speakership distinctively as the advocate of free coinage, and that he has promised again and again to do everything in his power to force that question to the front and push a bill through the House; and they are naturally amazed, as well as indignant, at his present change of front. But we suspect the change is more apparent than real. The truth

appears to be that he was, in the first place, scared by the growl of the Tammany tiger, the representatives of that organization having opportunely reminded him that he could not get along without their backing in the House, and that, in the second place, he was led the more willingly to comply with the request to let the free-coinage bill take its course by a desperate pressure from the Rhode Island Democracy to the effect that the passage of the bill before April 6th would ruin their chances of success in the election. It is not at all improbable that, the election being over, an effort will now be made to push the bill to a vote, though political considerations may possibly still prevail and induce its postponement until the Presidential contest is out of the way. The Democracy, however, cannot obliterate, by any such shilly-shallying process, the record they have made. They have declared themselves, with the issue squarely joined between honest money and an unlimited debased coinage, that they are in favor of the latter, and the country will hold them responsible for the attitude thus deliberately assumed.

APPLYING THE "SHIBBOLETH" TEST.

THE world is full of the little signs by which we are accustomed to judge our fellow men and women, even our friends and associates. Holy Writ tells that when Jephtha was judge over Israel he quarreled with the men of Ephraim; and that, with the assistance of the Gileadites, he went to war with them. The Gileadites were victorious, and being desirous to kill none but their enemies during the flight which ensued, they made every man who denied being a follower of Ephraim pronounce the word "shibboleth" as a test. The Ephraimites appear to have had some peculiar defect with the organs of articulation, for, do their best, the nearest they could come to the word was "sibboleth," which slight difference proved them to belong to another tribe, and to be foes, and they were put to death.

The test was a trifling one on which to hang human life, but it has survived through the ages as the crucial gauge by which the friend is distinguished from the foe, and the genuine from the sham. Indeed, the shibboleth test is one we are all unconsciously applying in some form or other throughout our lives.

The man who retains his seat in a crowded car, in which women and old or infirm men are kept standing, offers incontrovertible proof of being an Ephraimite—he could not say "shibboleth" if he tried.

Dignified politicians of all parties think the methods which David B. Hill is employing to capture the Presidential nomination can only be described as of the shibboleth order; and conservative, well-bred people regard the attitude assumed by touting Mr. McAllister, and his blatant utterances, as shibbolethic in the extreme.

Dress has its shibboleths, which tell their tale plainly enough to those who understand. The man who appears in evening dress before it is evening offends the senses of the refined person almost as much as if he tucked his napkin in his collar at table, or displayed an ignorance of the distinctive uses of his knife and fork. He mispronounces his shibboleth, and proves himself an outsider quite beyond the pale of social toleration, notwithstanding he may be an excellent and worthy citizen, and even have had a grandfather or two.

Every day, on every hand, we see the strong oppressing the weak, bigotry triumphing over enlightenment, detect self-interest where friendship is pretended, see politicians scrambling for office and spoils, and using measures so obnoxious as to be unendurable by people of refinement—all these mispronunciations of the shibboleth are plainly audible to the discriminating listener.

Education, honesty, refinement, charity, and human goodness are the synonyms of "shibboleth." The synonyms of the other word would fill pages.

DIVORCE LEGISLATION.

UNIFORMITY in our laws concerning marriage and divorce has long been recognized as an urgent public need. Indeed, the laxity and want of congruity in such laws are becoming a national scandal. The subject is earnestly discussed in bar associations, in legislatures, and in the press, but no practical result is reached. Everybody admits that marriage, to use the language of Mr. Justice Field in a recent case in the Supreme Court of the United States, "is an institution in the maintenance of which in its purity the public is deeply interested, for it is the foundation of the family and society, without which there would be neither civilization nor progress." Everybody is also now ready to admit that this is one country, and that its civilization and progress, so far as they are founded on the family and society, are the concern of every citizen of the United States, without reference to State lines. The old notions of State rights have no place in the discussion of these vital questions. And yet, since the subject has been always dealt with by means of State legislation, we have run on in the same groove and may be compelled to do so for many years to come, and until the evils become intolerable.

At this moment, in this one country, we have forty-eight sources of law upon the formation and dissolution of the marriage relation, which, to quote again from a judicial

opinion, is "in every enlightened government pre-eminently the basis of civil institutions, and thus an object of the deepest public concern."

But what is to be done about it? This question seems to baffle the wisest minds. In 1879 the American Bar Association took up the subject and instructed a committee to report recommendations for bringing about uniformity in such legislation. A report was made and approved in 1882 recommending a bill to be adopted by all the States confining the jurisdiction of the courts in divorce to three classes of cases: First, where both parties were domiciled in the State where the action was begun; second, where the plaintiff was so domiciled and the defendant served with process within the State; and third, where one was so domiciled and one or the other had resided there for one year next preceding. In 1888, after reciting the former action, and stating that the bill recommended had been adopted in Minnesota and New Hampshire, the committee declared that after the lapse of six years it saw no reason to change its action, and the association re-enforced it by a resolution urging its local councils and State Bar associations to advocate the enactment of such a law. Again in 1891 its committee on uniform State laws, composed of sixteen eminent lawyers, reported in favor of such legislation by all the States, and by Congress for the Territories, and pledged the officers and members to its support.

In this report it was assumed that uniformity by congressional action or by constitutional amendment is out of the question. It quoted the view of the New York commission to the effect that the Federal government can never assume the duty of such unification in the slightest degree without absorbing eventually all the powers incidental to the subject—in fact everything that goes under the title of domestic relations—and this, they added, it is evident the States will not permit.

In pursuance of these recommendations, a resolution was recently introduced in the Senate of the United States for the appointment of a commission from the District of Columbia, to act with commissions appointed by the several States to secure uniformity of the laws of marriage and divorce, as well as those relating to other subjects in which uniform State action is desirable. And there the matter stands.

This seems to be slow progress toward an important end, for thirteen years; and even if the end shall be reached the evils attacked may be not much diminished. The proposed legislation touches only the matters of domicile and service of process. The incidents of the Divorce Colony at Sioux Falls show how all guards may be evaded as to domicile, and such colonies may be multiplied wherever divorce is made easy. The fundamental difficulty will remain. The causes for which divorce can be obtained will vary throughout the forty-eight States. They vary now from one in New York to fourteen in New Hampshire. When we remember that, according to the recent report of Carroll D. Wright on marriage and divorce in the United States, from 1867 to 1886 there were 328,716 divorces in those twenty years, the vital importance of uniformity both in the causes and the methods of procedure is apparent. The task of obtaining uniformity by separate legislation in forty-eight States seems hopeless, and therefore it is discouraging to be told by experts in the subject that the difficulties of congressional action are insuperable.

Mr. Gladstone began his article on the subject with this remark: "The future of America in its highest features depends upon the incidents of marriage." If this is true, it is deplorable that uniformity of legislation as to these incidents cannot be reached by some form of action by the nation as a whole.

Nearly three and a half centuries ago, in the reign of Edward VI., a royal commission of thirty-two, composed of bishops, judges, lawyers, and civilians, was appointed to revise the whole body of ecclesiastical law. They held that divorce was lawful for adultery, desertion persisted in for years, for gross cases of cruelty, and incurable bitterness apparently unrestrainable. Their views did not become the law of England, but it would seem possible to take some similar national action in this country, in the hope of reaching uniformity upon this subject so vital to its future. Our larger knowledge of the laws of heredity and the science of sociology might lead to some definite result.

THE CLEVELAND BOOM.

THERE is no need of denying the fact that ex-President Cleveland's candidacy has received a very substantial boom during the last four weeks. Until recently his followers were very greatly discouraged. The sudden success that Senator Hill had gained by his fine manipulation of politics in aiding the selection of Crisp for speaker, together with the fact that he had made New York State, in spite of its vote to the contrary, thoroughly Democratic in both branches of the Legislature, had apparently put the Senator in the lead for the nomination. Local politicians of State reputation heretofore opposing him had been won over to the side of the Senator; but the theft of the New York State Senate aroused the public conscience, and when the Cleveland branch of the Democracy found that Senator Hill was playing the same game of politics against them which they silently approved of when it brought no injury to their side, there suddenly developed a strong feeling that perhaps

extreme partisanship was not a valuable trait in a Presidential candidate. Senator Hill's failure to declare himself on the silver bill was another indication that he did not appreciate fully the demands made upon his candidacy. The well-known position of ex-President Cleveland in regard to the Bland bill largely contributed to its defeat, and when this bill failed of passage in the House it naturally advanced the interests of the men who made the strongest fight against it.

Ex-President Cleveland is strong with the masses because they believe in him. It makes no difference to them whether the assertion of his political assailants that he is playing the hypocrite be true or not. They believe him to be personally honest, thoroughly outspoken, and his strength comes entirely from this popular conviction. His boom has been growing, and unless it meets with some unexpected set-back the country will probably see a candidate nominated at Chicago whose name has not been presented by the State from which he hails. The hopes of the Cleveland followers are expressed in a recent article taken from the *Utica Observer*, which has been loyal to the Cleveland cause amid all its vicissitudes. It says:

"Up to the present time the events showing the sentiment for Cleveland may be summarized as follows: Solid Cleveland delegations from Rhode Island and North Dakota; unanimous passage of resolutions by the Democrats in the Missouri Legislature for Cleveland; the election of Mills to the Senate by the Texas Legislature as a rebuke to those who tried to turn aside the party from the issue of tariff reform, which issue is exemplified by Cleveland; the defeat of the Bland bill by Congress, which strikes free-silver men and men of no views on the question off the list of Presidential possibilities; the certainty of solid Cleveland delegations from all the New England States and from Pennsylvania; the strong expressions of Cleveland as a leader, from the West and also from the South, after a careful comparison with a man who had just posed for their admiration.

"It is too early to predict how many of the States will send delegations to Chicago instructed for Cleveland, but present appearances indicate that the only delegates who will go prepared to vote for Hill, even on the first ballot, will be the gentlemen who were selected in midwinter by a convention representative of the sentiments and wishes of less than one quarter of the Democrats of the State of New York."

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THIS week's *Judge* is especially rich in cartoons. One which is especially timely and effective is entitled, "Only a House of Sand," and represents a great wave overwhelming and sweeping away the castle of hope which David B. Hill has built with his little shovel in the sands. The force of the picture lies in the fact that the face of Cleveland looms out of the deluging wave before which the castle-builder is flying with nimble feet.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY has again very positively announced that he is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. He believes that President Harrison will be, and that he ought to be, re-nominated. There is no doubt that Governor McKinley is entirely sincere in this expression of his wishes, but if the national convention should see fit to call him to the leadership it is hardly presumable that he would refuse to carry the standard. Certainly it could not be committed to more worthy hands.

THE House of Representatives has passed, by a vote of 179 to 42, the bill absolutely to prohibit any Chinese from entering the United States, except diplomats accredited to this country. As the bill deliberately proposes to violate the treaties between this country and China, it is difficult to see how trouble can be avoided with the latter Power if the Senate should concur in the folly of the House. There is some force in the remark of Mr. Hitt that "Stanley found nothing in Darkest Africa so barbarous as this proposed law."

AN illustration of the great benefits of the policy of reciprocity is afforded in the statement of the United States Minister to Brazil, that under it our trade with that country is so greatly increased as to require fourteen steamers monthly to carry United States goods to Brazil, whereas formerly only three vessels a month were required for this purpose. It appears that the opposition to the reciprocity treaty among the foreign merchants of Brazil is rapidly disappearing, and English and German merchants are now making their purchases in the United States in order to enjoy the advantages which the treaty affords.

WE are glad to see that some of our Republican contemporaries are speaking out in condemnation of the cut-and-dried policy so long pursued in Republican politics in this State. Especial protest is made against the selection, without reference to the party wishes, of the "Big Four" as delegates at large to the national convention. Thus the *Jamestown Morning News*, referring to the fact that all the details of the coming State convention were arranged at a recent secret conference in New York, expresses itself as follows:

"The impudent assumption of these four men, three of whom were present at this conference, ought to be enough to sink them out of sight in the politics of this State. And yet, such is the power of the machine; such is the servility of a large element of the party to the voice of the dictator, that such things are not only possible, but the party press has come to treat these usurpations as a matter of course, and to openly preach that it is essential to the welfare of the organization that we should have that emasculated harmony which permits four men to usurp the honors and

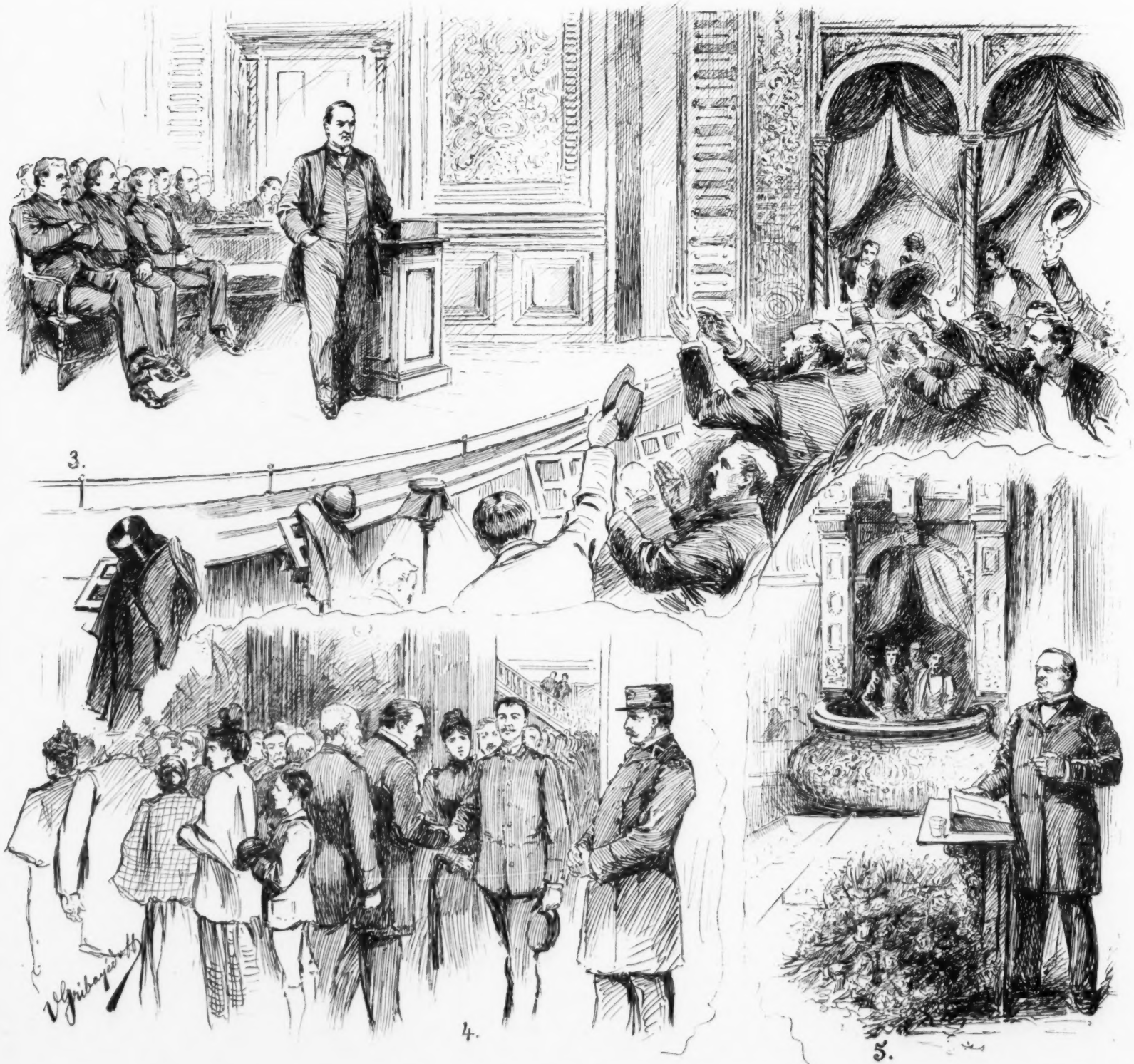
the emoluments of the party to the exclusion of all comers. There is a disposition on the part of the rank and file of the party, aided by such able exponents of Republicanism as FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, to assert that independence of thought and action becoming to self-respecting citizenship, and this movement will be heard from in the coming State convention."

THERE can be no doubt as to the esteem in which Prince Bismarck is held by the German people. His seventy-seventh birthday was celebrated throughout the empire with great eclat, and the tribute paid him at his residence at Friedrichsruhe was most hearty and enthusiastic, one of the features being a grand torchlight procession in which some five hundred persons participated. Numerous delegations from various parts of the country paid their respects, bringing floral gifts and congratulations. The Prince received during the day five thousand congratulatory telegrams and seven hundred registered letters and parcels. He seems to be happy in his retirement, but it is easy to believe that his interest in political affairs is still active. He carefully abstains from discussion of political subjects, and in this course he displays undoubted wisdom.

THE interesting experiment which was initiated last year in several of the Western States for the purpose of producing a rainfall by a concussion in the atmosphere through the means of dynamite has just been tried in India with complete success. The place chosen for the experiment was a point in the Madras Presidency, where the rainfall is, as a rule, most scanty, and, as neither kites nor balloons were available, the dynamite was placed on a ridge of flat rocks 2,400 feet above the sea-level and a few hundred feet above the surrounding plain. A hundred pounds of dynamite were used in all, ten packages of ten pounds each being ranged on the rocks at intervals of sixty yards, and fired by time-fuses at intervals of one minute. Nine of the packages were successfully exploded, and six hours later, while the sun was still shining brightly, there came a magnificent shower of rain, such, it is stated, as has hardly been experienced in the district during the present year. The shower lasted for over half an hour, and was strictly confined to the region affected by the explosions. Similar rain-making experiments are about being tried in other parts of India, the total cost of each being estimated at two hundred rupees.

Now that the Behring Sea arbitration treaty has been ratified we may expect that this whole question will be settled along the lines of justice and fair play. There is a fear in some quarters that the arbitration court will lean unduly to the English side of the question, both Sweden and Italy being regarded as eminently friendly to that country; but we prefer to believe that the arbitrators, after a careful and exhaustive consideration of the whole subject, will decide the case upon the evidence and facts presented, and that we shall thus have an end of this prolonged controversy. It is somewhat significant that Lord Salisbury has refused to consent to indemnify Canadian sealers for any loss they may this season sustain by being excluded from Behring Sea, and that clearances are being refused to vessels to go to these waters. This certainly is a step in the right direction, but it will not appreciably diminish the havoc which the Canadian poachers will be able to make upon the seal fisheries. Nearly one hundred vessels have already cleared from Vancouver and are cruising along the coast awaiting warmer weather to enter the sea. If Lord Salisbury had issued this order two months ago perhaps we should have had greater confidence in his sincerity of purpose.

THE tide of undesirable immigration seems to be swelling in volume. During the month of February there was an increase of over thirty-six per cent. in the number of immigrants arriving here, and this increase was nearly entirely from countries which contribute the least desirable elements to our population. The gain in Russian immigration was one hundred and forty-four per cent., while the increase from Austria-Hungary was forty-five per cent., and from Germany thirty per cent. The immigrants from Germany and Austria were very largely Hebrews. It is notable that while we erect no serious obstacle to the admission of immigrants, many of whom are almost entirely destitute, Austria and Germany have already closed their frontiers against the Hebrews, and the British government is giving its attention to this general subject with a view especially of preventing the settlement in that country of Hebrews from Russia. In a recent statement in Parliament Mr. Balfour said that inquiries made in this country showed that out of 43,000 Russians landed at Hull over 41,000 of them had departed for the United States; and he added that if this tide should be at any time diverted from this country into Great Britain measures would be taken to stop it. The time will very soon come when we will be compelled to adopt a like policy of exclusion, or, at any rate to establish some process of discrimination by which we shall be able to protect ourselves against pauper and vicious immigrants. It is stated significantly that of twenty-two ex-convicts recently arrived at this port, all except two were admitted by the Superintendent of Immigration, who certainly seems to have very lax ideas as to the enforcement of the existing law.



1. D. RUSSELL BROWN, REPUBLICAN NOMINEE. 2. WILLIAM T. C. WARDWELL, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE. 3. GOVERNOR MCKINLEY SPEAKING AT PAWTUCKET. 4. RECEPTION OF EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AT THE CITY HALL, PROVIDENCE. 5. EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND SPEAKING AT THE OPERA-HOUSE, PROVIDENCE.

THE RECENT POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN RHODE ISLAND.—DRAWN BY GRIBAYÉDOFF FROM SKETCHES BY C. UPHAM.—[SEE PAGE 186.]



A MODERN MIRACLE.—"She had a great bunch of lilies in her hand."—[See Page 182.]

EASTER-TIDE.

Easter morning in Judea.
Where the ghastly cross uplifts
Gory hands of attestation!
Lo! the night-pall, shuddering, shifts,
And a flood of golden splendor
Bathes the hills of Palestine,
Where the sun of crucifixion
Set in seas incarnadine.
Christ is risen! Alleluia!
Shake the firm earth! Rend the sky!
Law and prophets are fulfillment—
Glory be to God on high!

Easter morn in city churches,
Where the light, prismatic, glows
Through stained glass on marble altars,
Painting lily, gilding rose;
On the bowed heads of the people,
Kneeling in befitting grace,
Or prostrate in adoration
Of the Christ's benignant face.
Hear the choral voices singing
"Glory be to God on high!"
He is risen! Alleluia!
Shout the tidings far and nigh!"

Easter morn in quiet woodlands,
Where the new-born violet
Lifts unto the sunshine's kisses
Tender blue eyes, dewy wet.

List!—the blue-bird's note awakening
Springtime from her dreamy sleep;
List!—the rippling of cool waters
And the bleat of baby sheep;
Hark!—the cooing of the wood-dove;
Catch that dash of crimson light
Where a red-bird's wings are painted
On the green copse 'neath its flight.
Spring is wakened. Alleluia!
Glory be to God on high!
Sap is springing, zephyrs singing,—
Resurrection draweth nigh!

Easter morn in human memories!
Wraiths of Easter-tides gone by
Rise up like the ghost of Banquo—
Still insistent—hear them cry
"Hope is risen! Alleluia!
Work on, dare on, dream, aspire!
Bloom, ye lilies of affection;
Blush, ye roses of desire;
Leap, ye green vines of ambition;
Blow, blue-eyed forget-me-not;
Spring, oh, royal purple heartsease,
From each brown, leaf-sheltered spot!
Strive, oh, fettered wings of Freedom,—
Your deliverance draweth nigh;
Easter-tide is but fulfillment
Of the soul's own prophecy."

BELLE HUNT.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

By E. M. GILMER.

I HAVE always held that there are no pleasanter apartments in the world than the *chambres garnies* of my friend, the colonel, in New Orleans. They face upon a wide balcony, framed in by a lattice of exquisite hand-wrought iron-work, that overhangs the *banquette* at such a cunningly devised angle it is perfectly feasible to attract the attention of any one passing below whose presence you may desire, and equally easy to avoid detection by unwelcome visitors, say bill-collectors, for instance, or the man who wants to be "accommodated with an X for a few days."

In these pleasant rooms, surrounded by gems of old carved furniture, and bric-à-brac to make a collector die of envy, the colonel has lived thirty—forty—fifty—no one knows how many years. There is an old story of an inquisitive woman, more bold than the rest, who asked the colonel once, point-blank, how old he was, prefacing her inquiry by saying "she knew he would not object to telling a lady." "Certainly not," replied the colonel in his blandest manner, "but no lady ever asked me such an impertinent question."

It is a commonly accepted fiction in the circle in which the old beau moves that he has found the fountain of perpetual youth. He has belonged—does belong—to the *jeunesse dorée* of so many successive generations the count has been lost. Very old people say they and the colonel were young together, but that is manifestly impossible.

In a way, though, he recognizes this, and is often heard to say that many a person will be glad when he is dead, because he remembers too far back into that time when the swiftness of to-day were mostly butchers, and bakers, and candlestick-makers to that other swiftness that went out with the war.

"Bah!" he says, scornfully, as Mrs. New Rich's carriage flashes by him, resplendent with armorial bearings on the panel, "bah! as if I did not know the only heraldic device she is entitled to is a pig rampant on a liver-colored shield." Or perhaps it is at the opera, when Mrs. Blank looks scornfully down on the rest of the world from her box. "Is—is that Madame Blank?" asks the colonel, carefully adjusting his gold *pince nez*. "Very handsome woman. She, ah—eh," he goes on, almost with infantile sweetness, "reminds me of the way her mother used to sit in her stall at the market-house. I really think, my boy, when that woman died, the secret of growing burr-artichokes to their perfection perished with her."

It cannot be denied that the colonel does remember too much.

A year ago—it was almost at the very end of Lent—we were sitting on that pleasant balcony of his in that enchanting solitude, a *deux* that is only possible to old friends and new lovers, who feel that speech or silence is alike eloquent with what has been said or trembles on the lip still unspoken. Behind us, in the shadow of a window-curtain, was a table on which stood a flask of absinthe and glasses. By and by we would go out and eat a little dinner of the colonel's ordering—craw-fish bisque, river-shrimp boiled in red pepper water, tenderloin of trout with Tartar sauce, and the rest—that would leave us feeling as if we had swallowed a torch-light procession. In the meantime it was very pleasant up there, just above the heads of the surging crowd, with the sweet south wind in

our faces, heavy with the perfume of orange-blossoms and sweet olive.

"It is Passion Week," I said, lazily, "and according to priest and creed the whole earth should be in sackcloth and ashes, while look there," and I pointed to where a long, trailing rose stem had clambered over a neighboring wall and was flaunting itself in the very bravado of beauty. The garden from which this truant had escaped was a gay mosaic of color. The colonel followed my glance and then his eye strayed back to the street and brightened as they met the gaze of another pair of eyes upraised to our balcony.

"Ah, Madame d'Arblay," he murmured softly, leaning over the rail. She said a few words in French to him, and then as swiftly and lightly as a boy he ran down the steps, returning in a few moments with a great sheaf of *Ascension lilies*.

"She never forgets," he said; "not once in all these years. *Mon Dieu!* after all is said, it was a miracle."

I sat silent and smoked on,—one does not question one's friend's soul. Darkness came on, the electric lights flashed out like glow-worms, the ceaseless rush of feet below lost distinctness and merged themselves into a confused sound. The colonel stirred uneasily in his long bamboo chair.

"I—I never spoke of it to any one before," he said presently, "but I have a feeling I should like to tell you. Perhaps it is the time—it is the anniversary. Perhaps it is as they say, and I am growing old, and so garrulous. But it happened so many years ago! My boy, you saw Madame d'Arblay, and you see these lilies? *Bien*, it is a bit of her history I am going to tell you—and mine, for, curiously enough, we are all mixed up in our neighbors' affairs."

"You know when the war was over and we of the Confederacy came back, we came back to ruined fortunes, and a lot of us poor devils scattered all over the world. Coffee-farming in Brazil and Mexico, mining in the West, engineering—anything that offered to put a bit of bread in hungry mouths, or a rag on too scantily clothed backs. It was a general exodus, and somehow in it the D'Arblays and I went to some property we had in the upper part of the State, where there was fine timber. We built saw-mills and did fairly well, until D'Arblay, who was of a restless, pushing disposition, lit on the idea of going to another place, where there was a fine water-power that he thought might be utilized by building a mill-dam."

"It seemed simple and easy enough, and I shall never forget his enthusiasm about it—it would make a fortune for his boy, Jules. Jules should be rich and a power; our old conservative Creole ideas were all wrong, and on and on. I don't know whether I mentioned that the D'Arblays had a child, a son about grown, a brave, handsome, generous, manly fellow, who was the very idol of their souls. I—I never had a child," said the colonel, slowly, "but I think I could not have loved one better than I did Jules."

He lit a cigarette and there was a long pause before he went on. "Well, D'Arblay built the mill-dam and a flood washed it away, and then he began rebuilding it, and nothing would do but Jules must go and superintend the finishing while he came home on a visit. I remonstrated in vain. 'Pooh!' he said. 'Why, colonel, you

grow nervous as a woman—even his mother does not object.' So Jules went, waving his hand to us from the bow of the boat; so young, so gay, so handsome, and debonaire, he might have been the spirit and incarnation of young hope. He went away and his father busied himself in breaking a pair of thoroughbred colts for him. It was to be a surprise, a little gift when he returned."

"When he returned! He had been gone but a week when a message came to me, brief and sharp. 'Jules is drowned. Tell his father.' Afterward we heard how he and some young companions were diving from the dam into the mill-pond, and just as he went down his head struck some of the masonry, and then he floated to the surface, a still, white, staring face upturned on the quiet water."

"My boy, God save you from having to take such news as that to any mother. I never knew how I told Madame d'Arblay—brutally enough, I dare say—but perhaps there is no gentle way to break a tender heart; and then I went out to find the father. I met him driving the colts he was breaking for Jules, and he pulled up at the side of the road."

"Get in," he said. And I mechanically climbed into the breaking-cart beside him. He was jubilant, exultant."

"The colts will delight Jules," he cried. "Look, did you ever see such movement, such style? See how that filly holds her head! I've been speeding them, and they will work together inside of three minutes. Gently, gently, there, my beauty." Then he looked at me. "Why, Pierrepont, you look like you had lost your last friend. Got bad news, eh?"

"Yes," I said, "bad news."

"Well, what is it?" he asked, gayly, "if the mill's burned down don't be afraid to tell me. I've been looking for it."

"It is worse than that," I cried in desperation.

"Oh," he laughed, "I see in your face that the mill-dam has gone again, but I tell you that water-power will pay for rebuilding it twenty times," and he laughed again, my God! for the last time, for then I had to tell him his boy was dead. He did not say a word, he only slipped down into the foot of the cart, and when I drove the colts into the stable I lifted him out, a poor, decrepit old man. He never held up his head again or manifested the slightest interest in anything."

"That evening I was on my way to Jules, and when I arrived there I found that the message regarding his death had been sent as soon as he was taken from the water, but after lying in what seemed his last sleep he had suddenly manifested signs of life. I sent for physicians, and we nursed the poor lad for weary weeks, but when at last his bodily strength came back it was to something infinitely worse than death, for he was a raving madman. That blow on the head had stilled some mysterious brain function, and our boy was, they told us, hopelessly insane."

"It was not long before D'Arblay died, and Madame d'Arblay came back to New Orleans to live. I put Jules in one of those private asylums—one of those ghastly retreats where the misery of so many homes finds refuge, and so many darkened lives beat themselves out behind bolted doors and barred windows."

The colonel poured himself out a glass of absinthe with a hand that shook, and drank it down before he continued.

"I saw, naturally, a great deal of Madame d'Arblay. From having been a gay woman of society in the days when these houses were in the fashionable streets, and before the Americans had captured the town and moved the altars of fashion up on St. Charles, she became what you see her to-day—a woman prematurely aged and saddened, but spiritualized by a great sorrow. She never complained, never repined, never more went into the great, gay world; but where grief darkened a home, or death was, there came Madame d'Arblay. 'My ties are all with the dead,' she would say; and once, when we met by the bedside of a friend's dead babe, she took the little thing up in her arms."

"Ah, colonel," she said, "she is a happy mother who sees her child like this, rather than like my poor boy—that is a living death." Then she added, softly: "But I am happier. I have laid it at the feet of the Holy Mother of Sorrows, and surely she who knew what it was to bear and love a child will have mercy upon me, and somehow, sometime, I shall have my boy again—as he was."

"Three or four times a year I went to the asylum where Jules was confined to see him. On one of these visits I found a young surgeon had been added to the *personnel* of the establishment, and that he had evinced much interest in Jules's case. He was a clever, studious young fellow, with a pale, ascetic face, like a

mediaeval monk, and a passion for his profession. I cannot tell you what technicalities he used in speaking of Jules's case, but he had examined him very carefully, and he believed that my poor boy's insanity was caused by a portion of the inner lining of the skull pressing on and irritating the brain. That the outer skull showed no depression or mark was nothing. Surgery was an exact science; he could localize the place. I could hardly listen to him for the wild hope it gave me. If only Jules could be restored to his mother! I did not consult her—the bravest of us shrink from the knife that is to touch our beloved—I only wrote her that the operation was to be attempted, and that I would bring her the earliest tidings."

"The next morning I went into the clean hospital ward, where the bright sunlight poured in through the unshuttered windows upon the pale face of Jules, so sadly changed since he waved his hand to us in gay farewell. They had had to bind him to the operating-table while they gave him anaesthetics, his beautiful hair was shaved off close and lay in a little mass of black curls on the floor. The clear, calm, assured face of the young surgeon bent above him, explaining concisely, to the assembled physicians, his diagnosis and proposed operation."

"I felt faint and giddy and hurried out. Was the poor fellow to be set free from that hell of tortured fancies in which he had been bound so long? Could a bit of jagged and depressed bone be lifted and all life's sweet sanity come back again?"

"An hour—two—three went by, and then the young surgeon hunted me up."

"Colonel Pierrepont," he said, "I am very happy to tell you my diagnosis was in every respect correct, and I think when our patient regains consciousness he will be entirely sane. Of course he must be kept perfectly quiet, and his recovery will be slow."

"Can I tell his mother?"

"Not yet; not yet. Let us be certain first."

"So I waited. Jules slept and waked, and slept again, and still I waited, until one day the surgeon said, with his calm smile:

"Colonel Pierrepont, the days of miracles are not yet over. Modern science has given your friend back his soul."

"In the war," continued the colonel, slowly, "they did not call me a coward when I led the Louisiana Tigers, but when I found I must go and tell Madame d'Arblay that her long waiting and watching was over at last, that her faith was justified and her prayers answered, I was afraid to go alone. It was night when I reached New Orleans, but I hunted up little Father Jerome, who had been her confessor and spiritual director through all these many years, and made him go with me. We had been in such close sympathy with her, and the moment was fraught with such emotion, that neither spoke as we made our way along the quiet streets. Presently the great cathedral bell struck the hour, and I paused involuntarily. 'It is Easter morning,' I said, and the little priest crossed himself as he answered:

"My son, the Lord is very merciful to all his children." And not another word was spoken until we reached Madame d'Arblay's gate."

"She was expecting us, for as we lifted the latch she came down the white shell path to meet us. She had a great bunch of lilies in her hand, she wore a long white gown, and the face she turned toward us was luminous as a star. In her eyes were all the prayers one could fancy that motherhood has ever offered since the first mother agonized over the dead body of her first-born. My boy, for many years I had called myself agnostic, infidel, but at the sight of that woman's face it all dropped away like a useless garment, and I believed as simply as when, a child, I knelt at my mother's knee."

"She did not ask us a question. Perhaps souls that live so near to God as hers have knowledge too deep and subtle for us to grasp, but we knew there was no need to tell her our message."

"She did not even appear to see me, but went up to Father Jerome with outstretched hands and an expression of such ineffable peace as the angels may wear about the great white throne."

"Father," she said, "rejoice with me, for this my son was dead and is alive again, was lost and is found."

"The little priest bent his head in silence a moment, and then he raised his hand solemnly."

"I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord," he repeated. "He that believeth on me shall live though he were dead."

"I slipped softly away and left them, and as I went the dawn of Easter began to redden all the east, and from a hundred churches over the sleeping city the bells pealed out the great announcement in glad hosannas: 'To day—to day the Lord is risen!'"

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

THERE is a pretty eighteenth-century suggestiveness in the prevailing use of ribbons. Multi-colored ribbons are threaded through dainty laces, and flutter all over one, recalling "the little maid of Arcadée." Indeed, ribbons were never more sumptuously beautiful than now, being of double satin-shot moire with conventional figures, and brocade. In millinery, where ribbons are most liberally used, satin merveilleux is perhaps to the fore, it is so soft and rich-looking. Second to this is velvet. Pretty pompons are made of ribbon loops with a central aigrette of grain or flower sprays. There is a new straw, very effective, called *cannelé*, and a charming hat made of this in reseda green with a bunch of pink roses on the crown and a pompous-looking bow of black satin at one side, the long black satin strings behind. Streamers appear on all the new millinery, and the rule is that the ends should fall one-quarter of a yard below the belt-line. These ribbons are from two and a half to four inches wide, while the narrower ones tie under the chin, making a pretty frame for the face. Not alone upon millinery is black satin used, but is made into a most effective quilting for the trimming of costumes. It is very fetching on a skirt of blue serge, as well as a costume in gray, on both skirt and cape. It is successfully demonstrated in the costume illustrated this week, which is made of the new "Alexandre" serge in dark red, showing a diagonal surface, with thin white stripes interwoven at intervals. It is marvelously durable. There is a plain skirt, edged with a



COSTUME IN "ALEXANDRE" SERGE.

narrow pleated ruche of dark red satin ribbon, a short bodice which is pleated into the waist under a sash with floating ends of satin ribbon, and a square, turned-down collar. This outlines a tight vest, and is bordered, like the hem, with a ruche. The sleeves are trimmed to correspond.

A black evening dress is one of those things which every well-regulated woman of fashion finds essential. Few could be prettier than one with a full skirt of an elaborately patterned silk net, bordered with a ruche of satin mounted on silk, and gathered into the waist under a sash of satin tied at the side of the front in a "butterfly" bow. Another quite as charming is a gown of black bengaline, with the square apron front of the skirt turned back cornerwise, edged with a jet passementerie, and displaying a petticoat flounced with black lace and headed with a festoon of black satin ribbon tied into rosette-like bows at intervals.

The question of the hour seems to be directed to our backs. The fronts are of secondary consideration—whether to be Watteau-backed, sacque-shaped, or to have pleats set in behind, and elaborately decked with lace and jet, is a matter of great moment. At present the beauty of the gown is hidden, or at least disguised, by the mantles which are still needful to shield us from easterly winds. One very elegant wrap is made of a very rich quality of black bengaline, a double box-pleat hanging from between the shoulders at the back, arranged to outline a sort of yoke. The yoke above is striped with jet, while around the arm-holes and set in with the sleeves are graduated loops of black satin ribbon, and the same idea is carried out on the inside of the collar. The sleeves are very full at the top, and at the front there is a half fichu of net edged with black silk guipure falling to the hem with soft grace. An ex-

ceptionally novel cape is cut out of the whole width of cloth, which makes it bias all over, and insures its falling in natural folds from the shoulders and the centre of the back. It is trimmed with a thick ruche of black lace, and has a yoke-piece of velvet trimmed with fine jet.

ELLA STARR.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

RECENT native drama seems simply to reflect the prevailing impulse in native literature. Both are photographic of local character and local color. The stage public and the literary public alike await a demonstration in which a dialect geographically confined and an atmosphere that fits it shall be incidental rather than a main purpose. The long-looked-for great American dramatist, like his nebulous fellow, the great American novelist, is still obscured somewhere in the clouds of dust raised by other activities here. There are few who have faith in native institutions who do not believe that he will sometime come out of the hurly-burly, fully equipped to do something that will attract universal attention for universal reasons, and that his work will be shelved not for oblivion, but for posterity.

In the meantime, the patrons of literature and the stage try to find entertainment in pictures of superficial life which have envelopes in New England, Indiana, and the South, with many counties which may possess idiosyncrasies yet to hear from; none of which pictures pretends to be complete without detailed descriptions of locality which the occasional commercial traveler or the infrequent native away from home may recognize and verify, or from which the scenic artist has taken views which on the stage become trade-marks duly protected by patent or copyright.

The latest of these ventures is "Colonel Carter of Cartersville." In its novel form, by F. Hopkinson Smith, it is popular for reasons which cannot apply to a stage story. As a play, into which it was made by Mr. Smith, with the valuable assistance of Mr. Thomas, author of the successful "Alabama," it will not have long life. It is a lengthened series of character-portraits—or really caricatures—long drawn out, without dramatic or comical activity, and its tone is monotonous. As a comedy of two acts its essences would entertain. It has been rendered simply tolerable at Palmer's Theatre by the efforts of an unusually clever company, to whom more than to the material furnished them its patronage has been due. E. M. Holland as Colonel Carter and Charles H. Harris as Chad, a colored servant, are the notable figures in it.

London managers are discussing a protective organization against what they characterize as the extortions of playwrights and stars. Several theatres in that metropolis are closed, and it is perhaps natural that their managers should cast about to discover causes and apply remedies. The business of furnishing amusement, however, is a complex one; and success depends upon so many things, and is so independent of rules and traditions, that combinations in any of its interests seem to be out of the question. Managers, playwrights, and stars are interdependent. Their respective interests lie along parallel lines. But their rewards are seldom equally or equitably adjusted. The manager generally undertakes all risk, and though he be the capitalist of a venture he must also bring to bear a rare judgment born of experience, and executive ability. The playwright risks his ingenuity and his work only, and is free for other effort as soon as one play has been tried. The star, who too often depends upon a lavish physical endowment—and whose educational industry generally grows less in degree as he increasingly discovers how little else is necessary in order to catch the multitude—risks least of all, and sometimes receives the lion's share of the profits. And yet matters generally adjust themselves in the theatre to an average of justice, and nothing but a special genius disturbs the equilibrium of reward.

The theatre is about to take on a new dignity in New York. In most European centres it is fostered by government, as it is recognized as a branch of art. It was a factor in royal revels in Shakespeare's day, and rulers have had favorite players from the time of the decay of that fore-runner, the jester. Of course in a government of, by, and for the people every citizen is at liberty to seek and pay for his own amusement; and a popular government has no subsidy for the player. But as arts are developed here and artists multiply, it is natural and seemly that one of the greatest, literature, should turn to the stage instinctively. Before the death of Lawrence Barrett, that scholarly and original actor and manager conceived the idea of a theatre in New York which should be the permanent

home of all that is best in dramatic art. He proposed to make a theatre which should stand in this metropolis for all that the Théâtre Français represents of native art in France. Mr. Barrett's idea may not have been as doctrinal as the plan of the gentlemen who propose to embody it, but a step has been taken by well-known men supposedly in the direction contemplated by him. The Berkeley Lyceum has been leased pending the erection of a theatre for the purpose, and will be managed by Franklin H. Sargent for the projectors. Private individuals interested have subscribed a guaranty fund, and the new theatre will be supported by their capital. An executive board of two hundred, embracing theatrical managers, authors, composers, painters, journalists and others, has been named, among the people being Augustin Daly, A. M. Palmer, Daniel and Charles Frohman, and Thomas Bailey Aldrich. The name of the institution will be the Theatre of Art and Letters, and a new play will be produced every month. At a recent meeting of people interested in the project at the Players' Club, Edwin Booth, Edmund Clarence Stedman, William D. Howells, George W. Vanderbilt, Laurence Hutton, Arthur Scribner, John La Farge, Frank D. Millet, Brander Matthews, George Parsons Lathrop, Edgar Stillman Kelly, Richard Watson Gilder, Charles Dudley Warner, and other notables displayed enthusiasm for it, and it is said that many actors have already been engaged to appear in the initial play. JAMES ALBERT.

ADIEU, WALT WHITMAN!

"A GREAT man—a great American—the most eminent citizen of this republic—is dead," declared Colonel Ingersoll over the bier of Walt Whitman, at the funeral services in the Harleigh Cemetery of Camden, on the 30th ult. This exaggerated eulogy was characteristic of its object, concerning whom his contemporaries are divided between two estimates—one rejecting him altogether, the other according most enthusiastic acceptance and exalted faith. But there can be no doubt whatever as to the place held by the "good gray poet" in the hearts of his friends, of his townspeople, of all with whom he came in personal contact during his full and active life. He was the peer of the greatest, the friend of the most lowly, the sympathizer with the degraded and suffering, and the champion of the oppressed. He loved, and was beloved by children. So it befell that, on the sunny March morning when his body lay in simple state in the poor little cottage on Mickle Street, in the city of Camden, New Jersey, where the last heroic years of his life had ebbed away, a continuous stream of people during four hours passed in and out of the door, coming reverently to look their last on the face of the superb old man, whom they were accustomed to call, in preference to any other title, "Friend Walt."

On a wooded hillside in the Harleigh Cemetery, two or three miles out eastward from the city of Camden, Walt Whitman's mausoleum had been built, under his personal supervision, during the summer months preceding his last illness. It is a massive vault of granite, with a front like the Cyclopean doorway to Agamemnon's tomb at Mycenæ, as depicted by Dr. Schliemann. The day being fine, a throng numbering fully three thousand persons went out to the cemetery to attend the burial services, which consisted entirely of short addresses, interspersed with readings from the Bible, the classics, and the writings of the dead poet himself. The trappings and the pomp of woe were noticeably absent. In short, it was such a funeral as befitted one who had written so bravely as he had about death. The most notable address was that of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll. The other speakers were Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, of Philadelphia; Dr. Maurice Bucke, of Canada (Whitman's biographer); and Mr. T. B. Harned, of Camden. Listening to the earnest words of these eminent friends of the dead poet, and watching the sympathetic faces of the hushed multitude around, while the blue-birds sang a joyous requiem in the beeches over his tomb, it was not difficult to share the conviction eloquently expressed by Dr. Brinton, that one day Camden's chief glory would be that it had given Walt Whitman a home, and set up his tomb as a shrine for generations to come.

THE MAYNARD INQUIRIES.

THE Democratic majority in the New York Legislature have again illustrated their readiness to use their stolen power for the protection of partisan rascality. Having, in obedience to an

overwhelming popular demand, directed the judiciary committees of the two houses to make an inquiry into the charges affecting the integrity of Judge Maynard, they proceeded immediately to so restrict the inquiry as to make it the merest travesty. Instead of making an investigation into Maynard's acts, the committee instituted an attack upon the personal character and reputation of the distinguished committee of New York lawyers on whose report the Bar Association recommended Maynard's dismissal. It was apparent from the start that they meant to base their whole case on the allegation that the Bar Association is a society of Democratic mugwumps, and that its action against Maynard was inspired by spite and malevolence. Their success along this line cannot be regarded as notable. Indeed, they were worsted at every point. Among the witnesses called were Wheeler H. Peckham, Frederick Coudert, James C. Carter, Albert Stickney, Clifford A. Hand, and Mr. Cadwalader. All of these gentlemen characterized Judge Maynard's action as a crime, deliberately committed for the purpose of sending a man in the State Senate whom the people by their votes defeated. They declared that the explanation of Judge Maynard makes his offense much worse, by showing its deliberation and by convicting him of having entered into a criminal conspiracy, and affirmed that of the six hundred lawyers present at the Bar Association meeting which adopted the memorial not more than fifteen raised their voices in protest against it. Mr. Peckham, replying to a direct question as to whether he thought Maynard had done anything really wrong, said: "I think he committed acts than which there can be none more serious or more deserving of reprobation, the consequences of which are to the last degree harmful." Mr. Coudert was even more emphatic, characterizing Maynard's act as "a shameful, outrageous crime." Mr. Stickney, testifying in reply to a question whether the facts do not show that the purpose Maynard had in view when he took the return was right and honorable, said: "No, indeed. They show, on the contrary, that it was utterly bad."

In the face of testimony like this, showing the estimate placed by honorable men on Judge Maynard's acts, it is plain that no amount of whitewash can ever save him from deserved opprobrium.

MR. F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

MR. F. HOPKINSON SMITH, or "Hop" Smith, as the boys delight to call him, or "Col. Carter," as you like, has been recently brought into public notice by the successful production at Palmer's Theatre of a dramatization of his well-known story of "Colonel Carter of Cartersville." Mr. Smith, who was born in Baltimore—how many years ago I decline to state—is what you would call an all-round man, and, like the busy bee,

F. HOPKINSON SMITH.
("Colonel Carter.")

gathers honey from many an opening flower. As a contractor for sea-walls and a constructor of foundations for Liberty statues, he is a pronounced success. As a painter in water-colors, in the sketchy manner peculiarly his own, he displays ability of a high order. As a ready wit, a retailer of "chestnuts," a raconteur and after-dinner speaker, he has few equals. As a writer of short stories and sketches of travel he is actually becoming famous. I have not yet heard of his preaching a sermon or "putting on the gloves" in public, but I doubt not that if called upon he would be equal to the emergency. Mr. Smith is a man of abstemious habits, and at a public dinner generally turns down his glass.

F. B. S.



THE ALTAR SOCIETY AT WORK ON EASTER EVEN—DECORATING THE CHURCH.

DRAWN BY MISS G. A. DAVIS.

THE EASTER FESTIVAL.

EASTER, the flower-crowned queen of festivals, ushering in the ecstatic springtime by a pathway strewn with palm branches, has engrafted upon the Christian faith the symbolism of that broader pantheism which is as ancient as the human race. The flowers, the idle "lilies of the field," those

"Stars that in earth's firmament do shine,"

illuminating with the tenderness of beauty the hearts of men, and marking in idyllic calendars the course of the rolling seasons—these are fittingly borrowed from the infinite treasure-house of Nature to deck our altars in commemoration of the divine mystery of the Resurrection, and in celebration of the great hope which it inspires.

It is in the rich ceremonial of the mother church, and the corresponding ritual of the Episcopalians, that the flowers of

Easter play so conspicuous a part. During the whole of Holy Week the resources of the city florist are taxed to the utmost. The very air of the avenue is redolent of the perfume of lilies, white lilac, pinks, "violets blue and roses pale." Every Roman Catholic and Episcopal church, from the stately cathedral to the humblest chapel, and nearly every church of some other denomination, is undergoing, at the hands of fair votarists, such floral decorations as irresistibly call to mind the garlands hung by Greek and Roman maidens upon the antique altars preserved to us in the sculptures of two thousand years ago.

On Easter morning, in New York, that splendid mile of Fifth Avenue between Madison Square and the Central Park, is thronged with the best-dressed crowd in the world. Bells are sending forth joyous peals from a score of churches on Murray Hill. High above all, like pinnacles of that "frozen music" to

which Madame de Staël compared the cathedral of Milan, rise the twin spires of St. Patrick's. This structure, whatever may be its shortcomings as a classical example of gothic architecture, is, in the general effect of its interior, both impressive and beautiful. If we enter its portals on Easter morning we shall see a hushed multitude filling the long nave and aisles, and at the further end, in the great bay of the chancel, the grand altar, a glorious fabric of light and colors, banked in flowers. Shafts of multi-colored radiance slant from the pictured windows. The air is heavy with the perfume of flowers and the haze of incense. From the lofty choir surges the music of the Mass, in waves of divine harmony inspired by the genius of Palestrina, of Mozart, of Gounod. When it culminates in the glad outburst of the *Gloria*, the full joy of Easter, cold indeed must be the heart that is not touched to reverence and exaltation by the spirit of the place and of the day.



EASTER MORNING AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, NEW YORK CITY.—DRAWN BY HUGHSON HAWLEY.

THE COMING PHYSICAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE EARTH.

A SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF THE MILLENNIUM.

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IV.

HOW THE WORLD WILL BE REMADE.

I WILL now undertake to present to my readers a somewhat startling subject, a subject which has not been written upon, or spoken about to any extent, so far as I have been able to discover. Some five or six years ago, with the key afforded me by the remarkable creation theory just set forth, I suddenly saw numerous scientific statements in the Scriptures concerning the great physical alterations and changes to be made in the earth during the Millennium. Having explained this creation theory in as small a space as possible, and as clearly as the space would allow; and standing upon it as a foundation, under the nebular hypothesis and upon the law of universal gravitation, I now propose to show that the Scriptures state distinctly that a somewhat similar condition to that just described as existing in the antediluvian and Edenic periods of the earth's history shall soon be reproduced with some slight modifications. This is certainly a startling announcement, and if the Bible be true, and the time is near at hand, it is one in which all living men ought to be interested. Whether the record be true or not, one thing is certain, the Scriptures do state plainly that these changes shall occur. Let me now enumerate the principal points in these great alterations of the earth, as stated in the Scriptures:

1. Great added heat and power in the sun's rays for a brief period.
2. A remarkable increase in the rapidity of the earth's rotation, with a consequent shortening of the day and night.
3. Numerous and terrific meteoric showers, transcending anything ever experienced.
4. Terrible earthquakes and convulsions of the earth.
5. Widespread and surprising geographical changes.
6. The covering of the sky by a roof of watery vapors, and the shutting out of the direct light of the sun, with most of its chemical rays.
7. Universal changes in the climate of the earth and the productions of the soil.
8. Remarkable increase of the length of life of the inhabitants and a slow decay.
9. The taming of the wild beasts and the disappearance of the carnivorous appetite.
10. That these events shall take place at the Second Coming of Christ in visible power and majesty—an appearance manifest to the entire race.
11. That these changes shall be sudden, as sudden as the Noachian Deluge, though produced chiefly by fire or heat.
12. That for a thousand years these destructive and unhealthful effects of the sun's rays shall be shut off, and the world be at peace physically as well as morally. Then, for a season, the unhealthful conditions shall prevail.
13. That finally the perfect balance shall be restored, and the entire earth turned into a vast Garden of Eden again, with no decay, no decomposition, no death; reproducing, in fact, all the conditions described in the first chapters of Genesis.

Let it be remembered that I am not endeavoring specially to prove the Scriptures true, but do seriously undertake to draw out scientifically the plain statements of the Bible concerning these mighty physical changes of the age to come; which age so many believe to be near at hand, yes, even at the very doors. Without further preface, I will take up these thirteen points in succession and show, as briefly as possible, what the Bible says about them. I cannot quote all the verses in full, but will give the references, and change the central thought merely.

1. Great added heat and power in the sun's rays for a brief period.

Isaiah xxx., 26, 27.—"Moreover the light of the moon shall be as the light of the sun, and the light of the sun shall be sevenfold, as the light of seven days. . ."

Malachi iv., 1-3.—"For, behold, the day cometh, that shall burn as an oven; . . . and the day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the Lord of hosts."

Revelation xvi., 8-10.—"And the fourth angel poured out his vial upon the sun; and power was given unto him to scorch men with fire. And men were scorched with great heat, and blasphemed the name of God. . ."

If these references mean anything scientifically, they mean that by some cause the heat, and consequently the power, of the sun upon the earth shall be marvelously increased. As a scientific cause for this I refer to the belief that the sun's heat is sustained by frequent meteoric downfalls into his mass. Granted a sudden and unusually large addition of meteoric matter, a sudden increase of the sun's heat and light, and of the moon's also, would be the scientific result. But, as we shall presently see, the earth is to be visited by just such showers of gigantic

meteors. How likely, then, that the sun will also receive his share of the mighty stream! Now, in some way, as yet unknown to men, the heat and light of the sun have something to do with the rotation of the earth on its axis. The constant turning of the Crooke's radiometer, so long as it stands in the sunlight, is a scientific proof that the sun's rays do have the power of producing rotation. Beyond all dispute, if this power be increased, the rotation must be quickened. In the ages long past, when the earth and the whole solar system contained much more heat than at present, the planet certainly did rotate much more rapidly. Conversely, if the heat be increased, the rotation will increase again. Remember that Jupiter and Saturn, both of which are now in the "annular" condition, though so much larger than the earth, rotate on their axes in about ten hours. When they cool down they will have longer days. *This is law. So is the converse.* Do not treat this lightly, but hold it in serious consideration and pass on to the next point.

2. A remarkable increase in the rapidity of the earth's rotation, with a consequent shortening of the day and night.

Amos viii., 9.—"And it shall come to pass in that day, saith the Lord God, that I will cause the sun to go down at noon, and I will darken the earth in the clear day."

Revelation viii., 12.—"And the fourth angel sounded, and the third part of the sun was smitten, and the third part of the moon, and the third part of the stars; so as the third part of them was darkened, and the day shone not for a third part of it, and the night likewise."

Lieutenant Totten's magnificent demonstration of the truth of Joshua's long day, when "the sun and moon stood still, and hastened not to go down for about the space of a whole day," standing as it does, upon the absolute certainty of astronomical mathematics, side by side with our common eclipse calculations, has forever rescued that great miracle from the hands of its enemies, in the church and without. But here is a statement that the sun shall not stand still, but shall go down with such increased rapidity as to set at noon; and another statement declares that the day and night shall each be shortened one third. Manifestly this can be done in no way save by an increase in the speed of the earth's rotation. Hence that the Scriptures do assert this increase is shown beyond dispute. And we have just seen a scientific cause for such an increase.

3. Numerous and terrific meteoric showers, transcending anything ever experienced.

Isaiah xxx., 30.—"And the Lord shall cause his glorious voice to be heard, and shall show the lightning down of his arm, with the indignation of his anger, and with the flame of a devouring fire, with scattering, and tempest, and hailstones."

Isaiah xxxiv., 4.—"And all the host of heaven shall be dissolved, and the heavens shall be rolled together as a scroll; and all their host shall fall down, as the leaf falleth off from the vine, and as a falling fig from the fig tree."

Ezekiel xxxviii., 22.—"And I will plead against him with pestilence and with blood; and I will rain upon him, and upon his bands, and upon the many people that are with him, an overflowing rain, and great hailstones, fire, and brimstone."

Revelation vi., 13.—"And the stars of heaven fell unto the earth, even as a fig tree casteth her untimely figs, when she is shaken of a mighty wind."

Revelation viii., 7-11.—"The first angel sounded, and there followed hail and fire. . . as it were a great mountain burning with fire was cast into the sea; . . . there fell a great star from heaven, burning as it were a lamp."

Revelation xvi., 21.—"And there fell upon men a great hail out of heaven, every stone about the weight of a talent: and men blasphemed God because of the plague of the hail; for the plague thereof was exceeding great."

This description cannot be mistaken. A fall of meteoric matter, or, if you please, repeated falls, are here described in language that leaves no doubt as to the terrific nature of the event. Every November the earth passes through a stream of meteors, and a few generally fall to the earth, and are visible. At a period of thirty-three years, thirty-five days, sixteen hours, forty-seven minutes, a much larger stream is encountered; and at times the fall of meteors has been so great as to startle many people into the belief that the end of the age was at hand. *It is a*

significant fact that this period rounds up the next time in 1899, at which time, according to the perfected chronology of the British Society, as tested and proved by Lieutenant Totten, the "times of the Gentiles," or the two thousand five hundred and twenty years from the beginning of the Babylonian Empire, come to an end. But Jesus said that when these "times of the Gentiles" close the end of the age would come. We have seen the well-known fact that scientific men have sought to explain the intensity of the sun's heat, and its continuance without sensible diminution, by the supposed downfall of immense numbers of meteors into that luminary; and it is clearly understood that such downfalls would necessarily result in great added heat and intensity. Manifestly then, if the earth be visited by such downfalls, the result must be a tremendous increase of heat, for suddenly-arrested motion is necessarily transmitted into heat, and that at once. But in these texts we have a distinct description of meteors so vast in extent as to be likened to a "burning mountain," and to a "star"; and these are said to fall into the sea, and to smite the rivers and fountains of the earth. Now it is perfectly plain that if such downfalls occurred in the sea the immediate result would be the vaporizing and driving up into space of enormous quantities of the sea water; and it will not take much proving to satisfy the scientific mind that a serious diminution of the size of the ocean must mean, of course, a corresponding diminution of the size and number of the rivers; for the lesser surface and the intervening vapor roof necessarily involve a less evaporation, and consequently less rains, and smaller streams and rivers. In this downfall of meteoric matter we have also added cause for increased speed of rotation in the earth. But another effect must result from any such mighty downfall of meteoric matter, and this we find under the next head:

4. Terrible earthquakes and convulsions of the earth.

Joel iii., 16.—"And the heavens and the earth shall shake."

Isaiah xxiv., 18-20.—"For the windows from on high are open, and the foundations of the earth do shake. The earth is utterly broken down, the earth is clean dissolved, the earth is moved exceedingly. The earth shall reel to and fro like a drunkard, and shall be removed like a cottage."

Haggai ii., 6.—"For thus saith the Lord of hosts; yet once, it is a little while, and I will shake the heavens, and the earth, and the sea, and the dry land; and I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come."

Revelation xvi., 17-20.—"And the seventh angel poured out his vial. . . and there was a great earthquake such as was not since man was upon the earth, so mighty an earthquake and so great. . . AND THE CITY FELL. . . And every island fled away, and the mountains were not found."

Revelation xii., 16.—"And the earth helped the woman; and the earth opened her mouth and swallowed up the flood which the dragon cast out of his mouth."

While it is conceded that the true cause of earthquakes is not very well understood, yet we know that the natural result of any downfall of any great mass of matter upon the earth or in the seas would necessarily produce great increase of heat, which in turn would cause great expansion of the crust of the earth, and therefore bendings, crumbings, mountain upheavals, and, of course, great earthquakes would inevitably follow. In fact, this has been the history of mountain-forming to a great extent. When the pre-historic mighty deluges fell upon the earth, as proved in our first chapters, the addition of so much water to the seas certainly did produce this very effect. The added weight and pressure in the oceans was transmitted to the continents, producing great heat and consequent expansion, with its accompanying upheavals, especially on the sides nearest the oceans, and so the mountains were formed. Of course during these times of upheaval there must have been great earthquakes, and if such a cause visits the earth again, the same effects, or greater if the cause be greater, will surely follow. The mere added pressure, even without the concussion, will so act. A pile of steel blocks about twelve miles high would produce so much pressure as to render the lowest layers plastic or liquid. Imagine the effect of "mountains" and "stars" falling into the sea, in the enormous addition of heat which must cause tremendous expansion in every direction; which necessarily means prodigious bending and crumbling of the earth's crust. The language of the texts is none too strong.

5. Widespread and surprising geographical changes.

Zechariah xiv., —.—"Behold, the day of the Lord cometh. . . then shall the Lord go

forth, and fight against those nations. . . And his feet shall stand in that day upon the Mount of Olives, which is before Jerusalem on the east, and the Mount of Olives shall cleave in the midst thereof toward the east and toward the west. . . and ye shall flee to the valley of the mountains; for the valley of the mountains shall reach unto Azal: yea, ye shall flee, like as ye fled from before the earthquake in the days of Uzziah king of Judah: and the Lord my God shall come, and all the saints with thee. . . and it shall be in that day, that living waters shall go out from Jerusalem; half of them toward the former sea, and half of them toward the hinder sea: in summer and in winter shall it be. . . All the land shall be turned [lifted up] as a plain from Geba to Rimmon south of Jerusalem."

Isaiah xl., 15, 16.—"And the Lord shall utterly destroy the tongue of the Egyptian sea; and with his mighty wind shall he shake his hand over the river, and shall smite it in the seven streams, and make men go over dryshod. And there shall be a highway for the remnant of his people, which shall be left from Assyria; like as it was to Israel in the day that he came up out of the land of Egypt."

Zechariah i., 11.—"And he shall pass through the sea with affliction, and shall smite the waves in the sea, and all the deeps of the river shall dry up; and the pride of Assyria shall be brought down, and the sceptre of Egypt shall depart away."

Isaiah xxxiv., 5-10.—"For my sword shall be bathed in heaven: behold, it shall come down upon Idumea. . . And the streams thereof shall be turned into pitch, and the dust thereof into brimstone, and the land thereof shall become burning pitch. It shall not be quenched night nor day; the smoke thereof shall go up forever: from generation to generation it shall lie waste; none shall pass through it for ever and ever. But the cormorant and the bittern shall possess it."

Jeremiah iv., 24.—"I beheld the mountains, and, lo, they trembled, and all the hills moved lightly."

These are sufficient to indicate serious alterations in the geography of the earth. Some time ago a fellow-professor at college, ridiculing my belief in the literalness of Scripture, scornfully said, "I expect before long you will be believing that Jesus Christ will actually stand on the Mount of Olives, and the mountain split in two, and a great valley be formed." I replied, "Certainly I will and do, for the Bible unmistakably declares it." Only a few years ago, during the great earthquake in Sumatra, Borneo, upward of twenty rocky islands rose out of the straits of Sunda in a few days, some of them nearly two thousand feet high; and about the same time, a mountain in Alaska, vastly greater than the Mount of Olives, was split by a gigantic fissure from top to bottom. We read these things in the newspapers, and believed them at once. I remark in passing that the Bible has not been proved a liar quite so frequently as the newspapers.

But let us look at the prediction in Zechariah. It seems to be this: The Mount of Olives is to be cleft in the middle by a great valley running east and west. This valley will reach to Azal, which stood upon the Mediterranean Sea, nearly due west from Jerusalem. Extending through to the east, it will of course open the way to the vast depression (the most curious in the world) about the Dead Sea, which valley or depression is sunken to a depth of thirteen hundred feet below the level of the ocean. Any one can see that with such a valley or gigantic canal, cleft by an earthquake, from the Mediterranean by Jerusalem, through the Mount of Olives to the Dead Sea, what the result must be. The waters of the Mediterranean will rush in with an overwhelming tide and fill the entire depression of the Dead Sea below, turning it into a large inland lake, and making Jerusalem a most important seaport with an inland harbor able to contain all the navies of the world. But further, there are unmistakable geographical indications that in an earlier age the waters of the Jordan found their way through the Dead Sea on southward, following the windings of one of the defiles or valleys to the Gulf of Akaba, one of the branches of the Red Sea. Unquestionably this was before the valley of the Dead Sea was so sunken; and we remember from the Biblical account of the overthrow of Sodom that volcanic changes did occur there at the time when the cities of the plain were destroyed and covered by the waters of the Dead Sea. Now the probabilities are that when such a great rush of water from the Mediterranean passes into the Dead Sea valley and fills it to overflowing, these waters will break out again toward the south, passing down the old channel (which is still distinctly marked) into the Gulf of Akaba, thus uniting the Mediterranean and the Red Sea by a mighty canal which will forever render unnecessary the work of man at Suez. But again, it is quite likely that the sweep of such a quantity of water would produce a current rushing down the Gulf of Akaba into the main portion of the Red Sea. Just opposite this point the Egyptian coast takes quite a sharp bend, so that such a current would be very likely to strike against the shore with considerable force, and it is possible that this would result in the cutting of a channel across the intervening country to the river Nile, connecting with it below its delta, and thus smiting it in (or below) the seven streams thereof." This latter part is, of course, a mere suggestion: the former is a common-sense interpretation of the literal Scripture.

R. Kelso Carter

THE RHODE ISLAND CAMPAIGN.

THE recent political campaign in Rhode Island, while very brief, was characterized by great vigor and a good deal of excitement, both parties realizing the importance of achieving a success in this initial contest of the Presidential year. The principal issue was the question of the tariff, and the ablest representatives of protection and tariff reform were brought into the State to address the people. Among those who thus participated in the discussion of this

economic question were ex-President Cleveland, Governor McKinley and ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio, ex-Speaker Reed, Senators Frye and Aldrich, Congressman Burrows and others. The McKinley bill, of course, came in for sharp criticism on the part of the Democracy, while its advantages were eloquently set forth by the advocates of the Republican policy. Probably the ablest speech of the canvass on that side was made by Senator Frye of Maine, who ranks as one of the foremost campaign speakers of the country.

The incursion of ex-President Cleveland into the contest created a good deal of enthusiasm among the Democracy of Providence, where he appeared on the last Saturday afternoon of the campaign and received a very cordial welcome from his admirers. On the same day Governor McKinley and other representative Republicans addressed large audiences in the same city. The Democratic orators carefully evaded the question of free silver, understanding perfectly that any attempt to justify to a Rhode Island audience the party attitude in Congress on that subject would result disastrously to all concerned.

EASTER FLOWERS.

Bring ye white lilies
With never a stain,
Nurtured by sunshine
And soft-dripping rain;
Bring ye deep pansies
As sweet as Faith's hope—
Hyacinths, heartsease,
And heliotrope.

Bring ye white blossoms
As pure as the flakes
That float in the air
When the winter-storm breaks;
The lilac-tree blooms
And the jonquils unfold,
So bring ye their treasures
Of purple and gold.

Clear fell the sunshine
At morning and noon,
And dripped the warm rain
With a musical croon,
Till out of earth's darkness
And out of its gloom
Came forth the bright buds
In the rapture of bloom.

The almond-tree blossoms,
The world is awake,
So sing ye glad anthems
For sympathy's sake.
And every sweet flower
In thankfulness bring
To bloom on the shrine
Of the new-risen King.

HATTIE WHITNEY.

OUR NATIONAL (?) ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

WHEN an institution which styles itself the National Academy of Design of an enlightened and progressive country of over fifty millions of people can only show five hundred works of American art at its great display of the year, people can scarcely be blamed for wondering what has caused this paucity of milk in such a pretentious asthetical coconut. There must be something wrong, they say to themselves: What is it?

The cardinal weakness of the National Academy of Design is summed up in a paragraph in one of the official catalogues of its exhibitions. "The National Academy of Design," says this paragraph, "is a private institution devoted to the public service." This is the whole trouble. Where a public institution might be stimulated to healthy activity by public sentiment, a "private institution devoted to the public service" can, and in the case of the Academy does, fall back upon its privilege of privacy in answer to every demand upon it that it shall perform the duty of the place it professes to fill.

In spite of its claim of independence from public interference, however, the National Academy of Design is a chartered institution. Consequently, it does owe a duty to the public, independent of its own private policy. It has assumed the commanding title of chief art institution of the Western Continent, and it is under obligation to support this title or surrender it to a worthier successor.

As it stands, the National Academy of Design to-day masquerades under a title whose pretentiousness is made absurd by the contrast offered by other newer establishments in the interests of art throughout the country. Each year its exhibitions become less representative of anything except the narrow and decaying art of the past which it has scarcely outgrown, and for a number of years the facilities it pretends to offer for art education have been, notoriously, deficient.

Only a few steps away from the National Academy of Design is a school established and conducted by artists and art students, whose value as a developer of talent is so great that it more than rivals the schools of the Academy

itself. This is also a "private institution devoted to the public service," in its way, but it is an institution of our own time, shackled by no conventions, hide-bound in no prejudices, and controlled by no selfish personal interests.

It is a significant fact that some of the ablest of our younger painters have graduated from the Art Students' League without any preliminary assistance from the National Academy of Design, and that, as a rule, the student who commences to practice art in the National Academy schools winds up at the Art Students' League, where he can obtain what is not obtainable at the Academy.

The invariable excuse made by the National Academy for its meagreness of exhibits and its shortcomings in its school is lack of space. This on its face is true, for as a matter of fact the academy has only a frontage of eighty feet on Twenty-third Street, and a depth of ninety-eight feet on Fourth Avenue. But is not this the academy's own fault? With ample funds in its treasury, and abundant credit, it permitted the property now occupied by the Lyceum Theatre and other property on Fourth Avenue to escape it, and though it has for some years owned a house on Twenty-third Street adjoining its building, and with a depth equal to that of the academy, it has made no effort to put it to use.

The antique and the life schools remain in a deep half-basement, poorly lighted by day, and neither spacious nor well designed for their uses. The exhibition-galleries remain limited to the capacity of the art displays of a quarter of a century ago. But the best evidence of the inutility of the academy as a national institution may be provided by a contrast of it with other art museums and schools in this country.

Without descending to encumbering details, we have in Philadelphia the noble Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, also a "private institution conducted for the public service," with a frontage of 100 feet on Broad Street, and a depth of 260 feet on Cherry Street. In all the departments of class-rooms and exhibition-galleries, the Pennsylvania academy provokes unfavorable comparison with the Academy of Design. The Corcoran Gallery in Washington, another "private institution," etc., could receive the National Academy of Design within its walls and leave room for a carriage-way around it. Its general dimensions are 125x106 feet. The Detroit Museum of Art, another "private" endowment, covers a lot 100x200 feet. The new Art Institute of Chicago will be 375x175 feet, with a magnificent site on Michigan Boulevard; and in Milwaukee and St. Louis are other art schools and galleries quite equal in dimensions and more ample in facilities than that which, in New York, claims precedence of all. The Cincinnati Art Museum and the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston are other examples of the manner in which the general artistic progress of the country has outstripped the "private institution conducted for the public service" which stagnates in its toy Venetian palace in New York.

Under existing circumstances, the National Academy of Design is, at best, but a second-class art school, and a casual exhibition-hall. Where other institutions maintain permanent exhibitions, or follow one loan collection with another, so as to keep alive and stimulate that healthy public interest in art which alone can permanently advance artistic interests, the academy sits, the personification of a superannuated janitress, with its hands in its lap, to catch a few admission fees a couple of times a year. For the remainder of the period its galleries are closed, and all the while its "private" collection of pictures—for it has such a collection—moulders in its cellar, not only concealed from the public but not even known to the students in the school themselves.

Such unrepresentative exhibitions as that with which it now marks its sixty-seventh annual appeal to the public are without excuse. No reasoning being can accept a display of four hundred and ninety-one pictures and eight pieces of sculpture as being representative of our own national art. Certain academicians lay the defects of their display to the impossibility of securing exhibits from a considerable group of our painters, but it is pretty clearly understood that the reluctance of these artists to risk an exhibit at the academy has good ground. One cannot blame a painter for declining to risk rejection without reason, or for preferring not to be hung out of sight, in favor of the work of some senile academician. In this matter our National Academy is only repeating the experiences of the Royal Academy in London, with, in the diminished ratio of its importance and influence, the same results.

As usual, the most pronounced features of the present exhibition are the portraits and the landscapes. Of the portraits, there are about forty which honestly proclaim themselves as

such in the catalogue. There are, in addition to these, about a hundred portraits of models and other persons, which are supposed to be converted into pictures by the application of more or less fanciful titles. Of the whole lot, it would be difficult to designate a dozen which exhibit any of the distinction of treatment and intellectual analysis of the sitter, by which alone portraiture is elevated to the plane of great art. There is a superb family group composed of his two daughters and his son at a piano, and executed in the size of life, by E. Dabour. A great many people will also find satisfaction in a portrait of a lady by Mr. W. M. Chase, and there is a superb half-length, by Thomas Eakins, of Philadelphia, of the sculptor O'Donovan modeling a bust. For the rest, it is pretty much all leather and prunella.

When we come to the landscapes, the same condition of affairs prevails. There is a number of extremely well painted landscapes, scarcely one of which reveals a thought beyond the mere representation of a bit of nature according to each painter's manner of mixing his colors and handling his brush. In the whole exhibition only three pictures in this class may be singled out as striking the eye by their individuality and the poetic sentiment which they embody. These pictures are curiously contrasted in character. One is a magnificent river-side landscape by Homer D. Martin. Another is an entirely imaginative composition by Thomas Moran, in which we see the bark of the weary mariners sailing into the safe harbor of Tennyson's Lotus Land. The third, by Robert C. Minor, shows a summer shower sweeping over a stretch of country, with a horizon of low hills and a little stream traversing the middle plain. For truth of effect, for harmony of color, and for that splendid organic quality which only the highest art can achieve, this unpretentious canvas by an American artist will rank in some collector's gallery as a masterpiece. Other landscapes by J. Alden Wier, H. Bolton Jones, Walter Palmer, and others, are excellent in their way.

The figure pieces, generally speaking, are mere studies, which might just as well be called such, as given special titles. Some of them show a good technical swing, but the quality of creative and imaginative art does not appear in them. The works of sculpture, as a collection, cannot be called representative. Individually speaking, however, John Rogers has a full size cast in plaster of Abraham Lincoln, which is the most significant work he has ever shown; and there are good things by Paul W. Bartlett, and good portraits by W. R. O'Donovan and by Jonathan S. Hartley. The scandal of the sculpture collection of the sixty-seventh exhibition of the National Academy of Design is that it shows only eight pieces, and that these display the work of five men only. Can it be possible that we have only five sculptors in America?

To look for works of the imagination in an academy exhibition, would be to start on a wild-goose chase. The present display is a curious conglomeration of the antique weakness of detail and the modern weakness of technique. Among the conventionalized productions, of which the academy is fond, appear examples of the impressionistic tendency, which seem to have crept in by mistake.

Graphology

C. E. W., KANOKA, MO.—You are careful, exact, and methodical. Your capacities are for deliberate systematic work, where neatness, candor, clearness, and self-respect such as yours will make good headway. You are not imaginative or impulsive. You would

not succeed in literature or the poetical arts, but are best fitted for a solid commercial life and the study of simple mathematics, history, and such practical topics, rather than the sciences or any abstruse subject. You are an excellent and reliable workman, but are devoid of originality, and never know the lightning flash of instinctive intuition.

W. W. P., Fredericktown, Ohio.—Is decided, careful, methodical, and has the faculty of cool judgment. He is ardent but not emotional. Is practical, tenacious, confident, and believes in himself. His will is strong and he is difficult to influence or turn from a course once decided upon. He is well educated, his speech is ready and easy, he is candid, somewhat of a positivist, is at times inclined to be selfish, and, though not ill-natured, must have his will obeyed and his way followed.

R. L. Henry, Philadelphia, Pa.—Is active, industrious, painstaking, and conscientious. His handwriting shows candor and honesty, also egotism and some imagination. He is inclined

to be restless, is ambitious, persevering, and will gain his will, if not by finesse why then by obstinacy, but not by force. He is thrifty, cool and deliberate, rather than excitable. He is not an expansive conversationalist and is probably very reticent about his own affairs.

Eddy Stone Lighthouse, Jackson, Ga.—You are enterprising, active, independent in your ideas, and with more concentration and purpose will be capable of good work. Your affections are warm, even expansive. You are inclined to be generous and sometimes extravagant, and while somewhat positive, are yet rather weak of will and easily influenced by those you admire. You do not altogether lack force, but it is untrained and dormant.

C. T. Stuart.—Is critically observing. He has excellent force, perseverance and vivacity, and modifies impetuosity with a certain amount of deliberation. He has considerable artistic taste, is good-humored, attentive to business, ambitious and enterprising, and is original even to the verge of eccentricity. His temperament is ardent, and he is candid. From his signature may be read fluency, analytical capacity, egotism, eccentricity, and a love of appreciation.

Darius, Reading, Pa.—Is variable and often inconsistent. Has energy and a strong, persevering will. But he needs regulating and healthy ambition. There is a lack of sincerity in his curves and lines, and some restlessness, also egotism. But he has ingenuity, is capable of finesse, and is occasionally industrious, but not systematically so. In all things he is disposed to be intermittent.

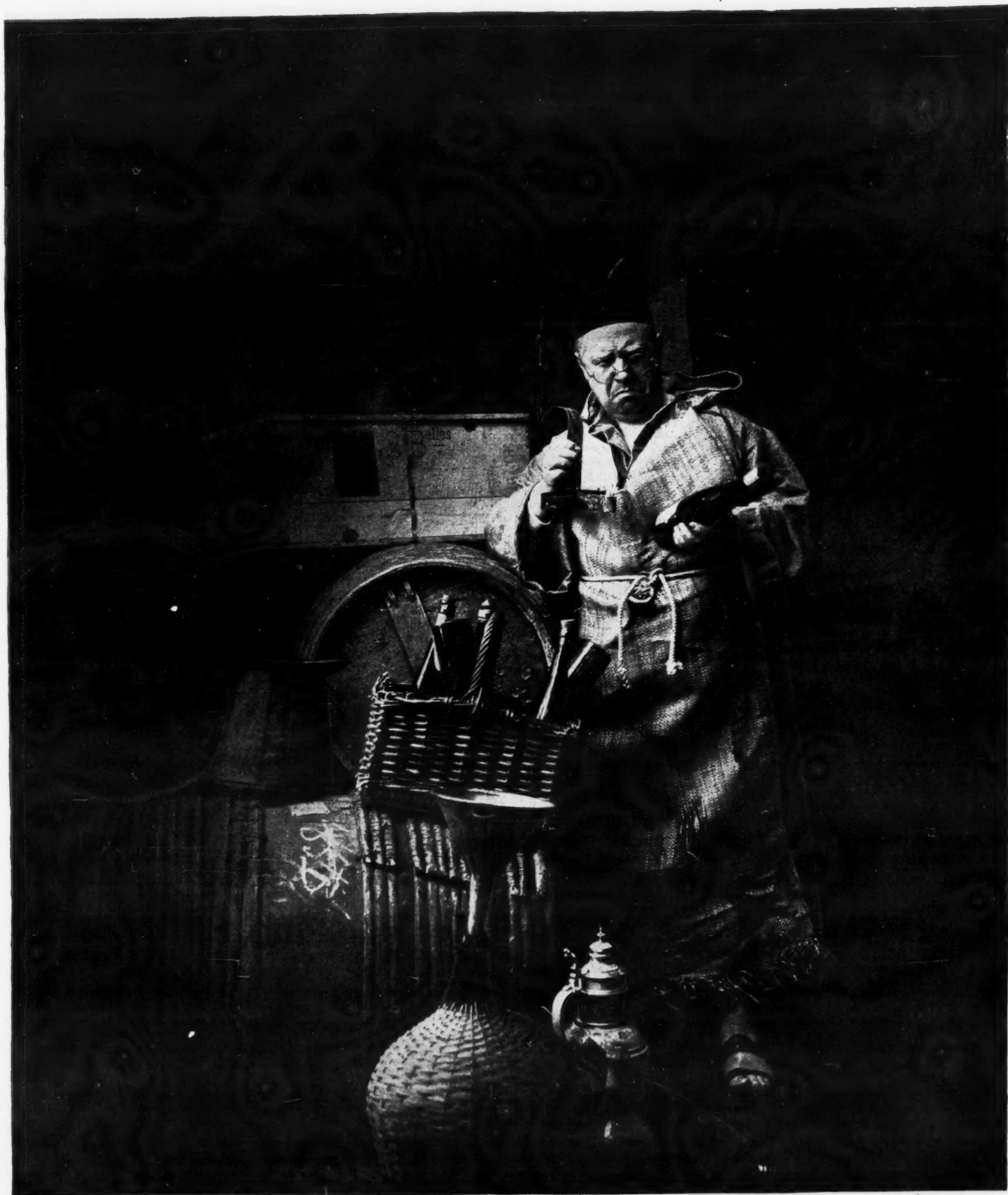
Nellie L. Shepard, Chelsea, Mass.—You are honest, open, frank, and neither unduly emotional nor imaginative. You have an agreeable disposition, are careful, neat, and refined. There is much mental clearness in your handwriting: level-headed coolness and education. You are reliable in friendship and pleasant in your affections, and your little feminine vanities only increase your desire to please and be companionable. There is considerable taste for the beautiful and artistic, perhaps even a pretty talent in the latter line. Be it said, however, that in your case a reading to be thoroughly reliable should have been made from specimens of both handwritings.

Corcagensis, Cork, Ireland.—Is active, ambitious, versatile, analytical, observing, keen, critical, careful in detail, and penetrating. He is fluent and ready of tongue and pen, is literary in his tastes, and possesses the gift of expression, while yet quite capable of reticence and discretion. His temperament is ardent but refined, his judgment reliable; he has good taste and an excellent sense of balance and form, his will is strong and persevering, he is tenacious, and has an insistent personality. He is independent, but keenly pleased to find himself appreciated, and likes an attentive audience. His affections are sincere and not emotional or ill-regulated. Egotism is to him a spur and not a spoke in the wheels of his progress. Your verses are clever and have been much appreciated.

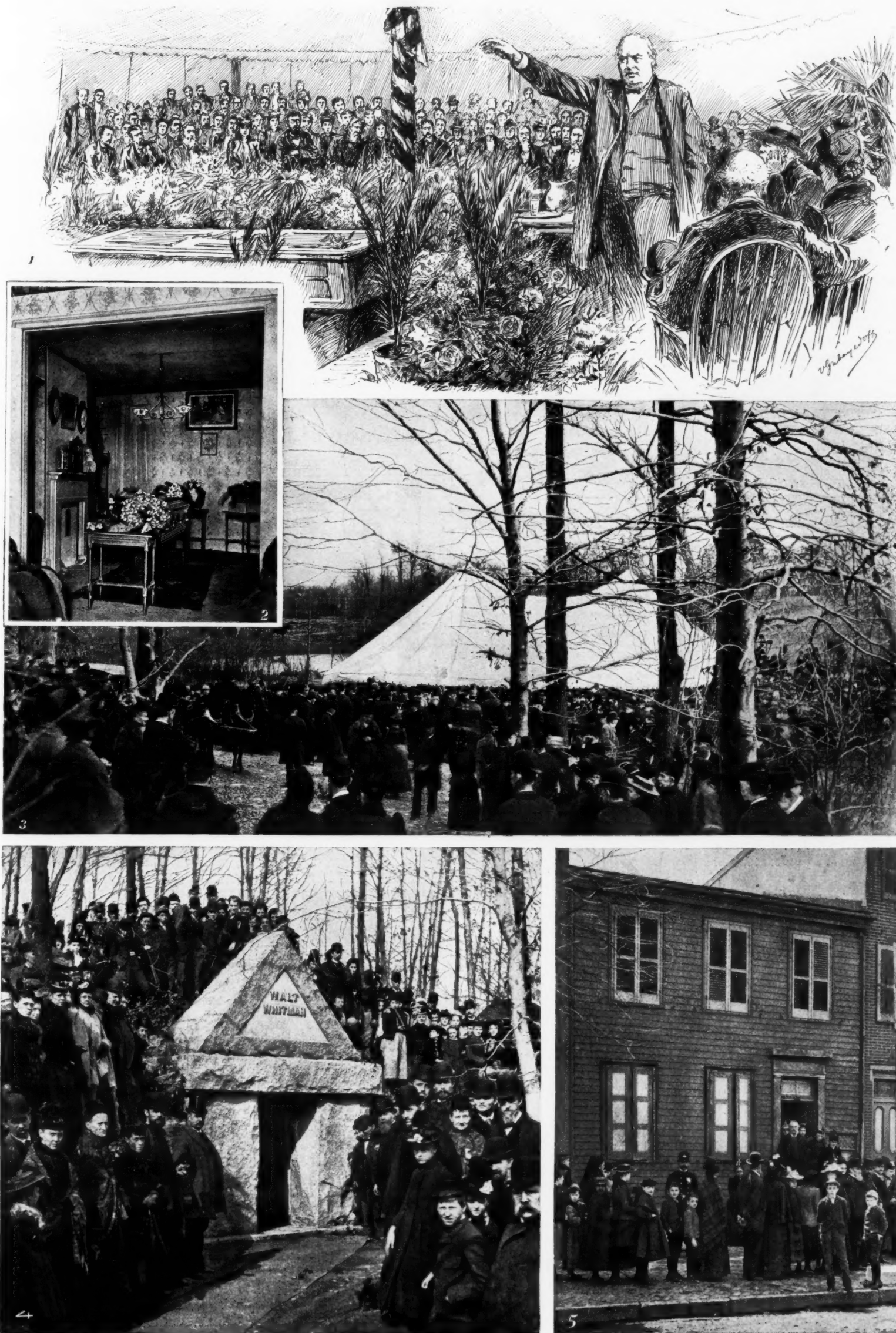
K. R. A. L., New Mexico.—Is well educated, well trained, practical, industrious, refined, logical, deliberately careful, methodical, confident, and above all, capable. His handwriting shows honesty, truth, good taste, sincerity, a warm but well ordered temperament, tenacity, a will that wins by stability rather than force, and a business-like regard for small matters that is yet not so minute as to argue a narrow mind. His affections are reliable, he has strong self-respect, and every line breathes the confidence of settled purpose, thrift, and conscious good intention.

Jones, E. M. P. Co., Del Norte, Col.—I active, even energetic, clear and lucid in idea, ready in speech, companionable, refined, and self-appreciative. His affections are warm, with a touch of sentiment. He has small vanities rather than large conceits, is candid and well-intentioned. Though thrifty he is not mean, is capable of some diplomacy, and has the habit of yielding his will to one possessed of greater force.

D. Henry Sanders, Baltimore, Md.—Is active, restless, ambitious, persevering, tenacious, and, truth be told, sometimes a bit obstinate. He is practical, fairly attentive to detail and moderately systematic. Though somewhat variable in disposition he is not ill-natured, and is ardent and capable of persuasive speech. As the world goes he is truthful, but does not disdain diplomacy and finesse, while a certain egotism helps him to confidence in his own judgment.



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1. COLONEL INGERSOLL DELIVERING THE FUNERAL ORATION. 2. THE COFFIN. 3. THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES. 4. WHITMAN'S TOMB. 5. AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE POST.

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE WALT WHITMAN, AT CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.—[SEE PAGE 183.]

"LISTENING TO THE BIRDS."

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The Colorado Midland Railway passes through the most interesting portion of the Rocky Mountains. If you will send \$1.25 we will mail you, postage paid, three beautiful colored photographs of scenery, or for \$1 four beautiful photographic pictures. Address Charles S. Lee, General Passenger Agent, Denver, Colorado.

SUPERIOR to vaseline and cucumbers. *Crème Simon*, marvelous for the complexion and light cutaneous affections. It whitens, perfumes, fortifies the skin. J. Simon, Paris; Park & Tilford, New York. Druggists, perfumers, fancy-goods stores.

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An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 830 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Ask for VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA—Take no other.

If your complaint is want of appetite, try half wine-glass Angostura Bitters before meals.

Brown's Household Panacea. "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world, twenty-five cents a bottle.

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The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad is the only line running trains directly to the camp. For information, rates of fare, etc., address S. K. Hooper, G. P. and T. A., Denver.

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When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
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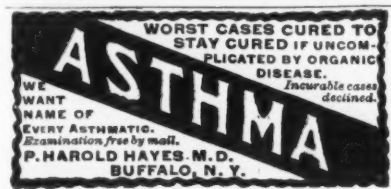
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Real Antique Bed Sets.

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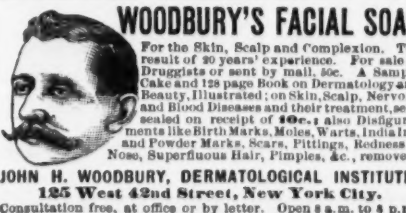
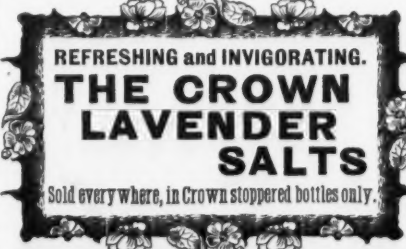
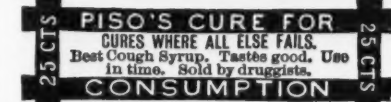
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Ear Cap.



It is an acknowledged fact that many otherwise beautiful children are disfigured by their prominent ears. By wearing the above Cap, which keeps the ears close to the head instead of crumpled forwards, this serious blemish is remedied. It also keeps the hair tidy at night, and is no irritation to the most sensitive child.

IN ALL SIZES. Send measure round head, just above ears; also from bottom of lobe of ear over head to bottom of other ear, not under chin. Price \$1.25.

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MODERATE DRINKING.

ITS PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS DISCUSSED BY SIX HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE PHYSICIANS.

EVERY sincere friend of true temperance must view with regret the insidious methods by which Prohibitionists seek to create prejudice against, and thereby to counteract, all efforts calculated to accelerate the progress of moderation in the use of alcoholic stimulants. Although experience proves that their doctrines, if carried out, produce, in an aggravated form, the very evils which they are alleged to remove, Prohibitionists persist in demanding that the law-makers shall forbid the proper use of stimulants in order to prevent their abuse. In doing this they prove themselves the most dangerous enemies of true temperance. Man's instinctive yearning for stimulants cannot be eradicated by the dictum of a legislative body; it may, however, by other means, be kept within proper bounds. It is a fact, vouched for by the experiences of all civilized nations—our own included—that the excessive gratification of this appetite is greatest wherever the general use of ardent spirits prevails; while it disappears almost wholly wherever the light fermented beverages have become the universal drinks of the people. It is for this reason that friends of true temperance endeavor, by all rational means, to popularize the light fermented beverages. The literature on this particular feature of the drink question is exceedingly voluminous. The names it presents are those of the most eminent physiologists of modern nations, and its teachings might be aptly epitomized in the words uttered by Prof. Louis Agassiz before a committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts (1867), viz.: "I hail with joy—for I am a temperance man and friend of temperance—I hail with joy the efforts that are being made to raise wine in this country. I believe that when you can have everywhere cheap, pure, unadulterated wine you will no longer have need for either prohibitory or license laws."

Recognizing the force and crushing weight of such testimony, prohibitionists have of late years begun to concentrate their energies upon a counter-movement designed to lead the public into the belief that medical authorities are all but unanimous in the opinion that alcoholic stimulants, even when used moderately and in their mildest forms, produce innumerable diseases, premature decrepitude and death. In furtherance of this mode of propagandism, medical congresses have been held under the auspices of the Prohibition party and their proceedings published in a manner best calculated to prejudice and obscure the minds of the credulous and timid.

Prompted by a desire to help the cause of truth and of temperance by correcting the errors thus created, we addressed the following letter to every physician whose name appears in the medical directory of the city of New York, viz.:

DEAR SIR:—The almost universal consumption of malt liquors and the phenomenal growth of the manufacture of these beverages in our country impart uncommon interest to every public discussion on the physiological effects of the moderate use of fermented drinks. You are doubtless aware that in the month of August, 1891, a number of physicians, who attended the medical congress, assembled at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, under the auspices of the Prohibition party, stated that even the moderate use of fermented drinks injures the human body in a very marked degree. This statement is offset by the fact that many eminent American physicians recommend the moderate use of beer and wine, evidently believing with Dr. William A. Hammond that "persons who take their glass of wine or mug of beer in all sobriety are benefited by the decent use of stimulants." (See *North American Review*, September, 1891.) It is offset, furthermore, by the fact that the governments of nearly all European countries, acting upon the recommendations of physicians and scientists, endeavor to popularize the moderate consumption of fermented beverages.

In view of this divergence of opinion in regard to a question which involves the physical well-being of at least seventy-five per cent. of our adult population, we desire to present to the public an absolutely impartial statement setting forth the opinion of every practicing physician of this city. For this purpose, we would respectfully request you to state as clearly as possible whether, viewing the question both theoretically and in the light of your experience as a practitioner, you regard the moderate use of light wines and beer as injurious to the health of grown persons.

In reply to this and a second circular we received 473 letters, of which 316 were in favor of the temperate use of fermented drinks, 109 against such temperate use, and 48 conditionally in favor of temperate use. These figures we submitted in a third circular to those physicians who had not replied to our previous inquiries, and added the following:

"Our object in submitting to you the foregoing figures is to request you to inform us

whether, in your opinion, the proportion of pros and contras, as indicated above—being about three to one—may be supposed to hold good if applied to the total number of medical practitioners of this city. In other words, whether you believe that, of the 2,900 physicians practicing in this city, about 1,000 regard wine and beer as poisons. You will readily perceive that, if a fair proportion of those physicians who have not yet replied to our inquiry would now favor us with a brief statement as to which side they should be classed with, our conclusions would be more in harmony with the actual state of affairs."

The total number of replies, containing an expression of opinion and authorizing the publication thereof, was increased by this last inquiry to 675. Classified according to the answers given to the question, *Whether the person addressed regards the moderate use of light wines and beer as injurious to the health of grown persons*, these replies stand as follows:

Negative.....	435
Semi-Negative.....	88
Affirmative.....	152
Total.....	675

In addition to these there were ten anonymous communications; five letters expressing an opinion but forbidding the publication of both the writers' names and their letters; * six marked "confidential" or "private"; four containing offers to write essays on the subject for a compensation varying from \$10 to \$50, and eight giving the writers' reasons for refusing to express an opinion. Deducting the twelve last-mentioned replies, which contained no expressions of opinion, there remained twenty-one letters which could neither be included in the total number nor in any manner taken into account, so far as the results of this inquiry and the conclusions derived from it are concerned. Nevertheless, it may be well to state that, had they been added and properly classified, the proportional rate already given would have been but slightly changed in favor of the majority.

In undertaking this work, we believed that our honored correspondents would favor us with replies of such brevity as to enable us to publish the literal text of every letter. This, however, is not possible, because the correspondence in its entirety would fill a duodecimo book of about 250 pages, printed in small type; nor would it, in fact, be desirable to publish all the letters of each group, because, in their purport and intent, they differ but very immaterially from each other. Under these circumstances, the only feasible plan of accomplishing the purposes of this inquiry in such a way as not to incur the risk of a possible reproach on account of an apparent or imagined lack of impartiality or unfairness, seems to be to publish the names of all our correspondents, grouping them in accordance with the nature of their replies, together with a sufficient number of typical letters, or parts of letters, embodying the salient features of each group; thus avoiding a useless repetition of facts and experiences, and a tiresome redundancy in regard to theories. This must necessarily be preceded by a few general observations, without which the reader would scarcely be able to comprehend the whole significance of this symposium.

The foremost of these observations relates to numbers pure and simple. Inclusive of the thirty-three replies which could not be comprised in our classification, the entire correspondence consists of 708 letters. This figure represents about one-fourth of the total number of practicing physicians named in the Medical Directory. In view of the well-known aversion of medical practitioners to discuss physiological questions in public journals, other than those devoted exclusively to their science, it will readily be admitted that the number of replies received by us is remarkably large. Unfortunately, it is not large enough to admit of other than purely hypothetical conclusions as to the attitude of the entire profession in regard to this question. We fully agree, however, with many of our correspondents who believe that the proportion of those who oppose the moderate use of fermented drinks is very much greater in our showing than it would have been, had all practitioners given their opinions. (See letter of Dr. H. H. Butts.) Zeal, enthusiasm, and self-assertion have at all times distinguished defenders of unpopular ideas. Prohibitionists are no exception to this rule, and, least of all, medical Prohibitionists. It is but natural that they should eagerly avail

themselves of every opportunity of presenting their views publicly, and it may safely be assumed that in the present instance at least eighty per cent. of them have done so. A powerful motive actuated them; while, on the other hand, indifference to public propagandism, an over-punctilious observance of medical ethics, together with other similar reasons, undoubtedly prompted the great mass of conservative physicians not to express any opinion. No doubt, a very large number are of the opinion, expressed by one of our correspondents, that physiological chemistry has long since settled this question; that a discussion of it is useless, and that any one desiring information on the subject should read the works of such eminent scientists as Professor Moleschott, Doctors Anstie, Pavy, Thudicum, Sir James Paget and others, who hold that "fermented liquors, taken in moderation, increase the secretion of the digestive juices and promote the solution of the food." Although we know that Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes once claimed that "medicine is as sensitive to outside influences, political, religious, philosophical, imaginative, as is the barometer to changes in atmospheric density," still, we honestly believe that but very few physicians failed to answer for reasons other than those given above, or equally laudable ones. Professor Jacobi probably expressed the opinion of many, when he stated that he would not reply to our circular because "scientific or moral problems cannot be solved by counting heads and hearts whose cerebral and emotional contents and motives may and do differ too widely."

In classifying the letters according to the answers given, no difficulty was encountered concerning those absolutely opposed to the moderate use of fermented liquors; but, in regard to the others, it was sometimes exceedingly difficult to draw the line between the negative and the semi-negative. This will be readily understood if it be borne in mind that the inquiry was confined to the physiological effects of the moderate use of fermented beverages, and that a direct reply was sought only to this question: *Is such use injurious to the health of adults?* Now, in many cases classified as semi-negative, the answer to this question was absolutely negative; yet the remainder of those particular letters clearly indicated that the writers were utterly opposed, on moral or other grounds, to the use of alcoholic stimulants as beverages in any form whatever. To class these gentlemen with those who consider the moderate use of wines and beers as positively beneficial, as a very large proportion of the first group actually do, would have been manifestly unjust, and it would have been equally unfair to place them in the same category with those who regard these beverages as poisons. The only proper classification seemed to be under the head of semi-negative. Here is an illustration: Dr. Frank Abbott writes: "To give a short answer to the inquiry as to whether, in my opinion, the temperate use of wine and beer is injurious to the health of adults, I should certainly say no. This, however, does not carry with it the idea that I am in favor of even the moderate or temperate use of wine and beer." So far as our question is concerned, Dr. Abbott's reply should be classed with the majority; but, in view of the writer's declaration that he is not in favor of even the moderate use of fermented drinks, such a classification would have been unjust and hazardous. Dr. Abbott explains that "the great majority do not need stimulants, and should not have them except as prescribed by their physician." It will be noticed that among the letters quoted from the negative side the same statement occurs several times (in fact we purposely selected a disproportionately large number of this kind); but, in these cases, personal or professional opposition to temperate drinking is either less strongly pronounced or entirely lacking; hence the difference in classification. With this explanation and the selected quotations, particularly from the middle group of letters, the reader will doubtless understand our mode of grouping the correspondence.

The use of the adjectives "moderate" and "temperate" gave rise to much doubt and misapprehension, although no good cause exists for either. Some correspondents object to these words because, they say, a quantity which may be barely sufficient for any one particular individual might be more than too much for another. This observation as to quantity is correct enough, but the objection to the wording of our query seems to be out of place; for in the cited instance, the first-mentioned individual would drink moderately, the other immoderately; hence, whatever our correspondent said, or might have said, relative to the effects

of moderate drinking could not, in reason, be applied to the latter drinker.

The physiological side of the question (the only one which is involved in our inquiry) was not as generally adhered to in any of the three groups as might have been expected; in fact, the purely moral, social, and economic aspects of the subject received a comparatively larger share of attention than that side of it upon which physicians are singularly competent, by reason of their training and experience, to speak authoritatively. A hurried review of the more prominent points of divergence in this respect seems indispensable.

There is, to begin with, the old theory that beer and wine lead to whisky, moderation to excess. It is claimed that, as all drunkards began as moderate drinkers, therefore all moderate drinkers must ultimately become drunkards. Many of our correspondents demonstrate convincingly that history, comparative ethnography, and the statistics of intemperance prove the contrary. Germans use beer universally, and have done so for many centuries, yet they have neither become a nation of whisky-drinkers nor a nation of drunkards, nor are they physically or morally degenerate, as they would necessarily be if they were drunkards and the offsprings of drunkards. The same applies to the wine-drinking peoples of France, Italy, Spain, etc. On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that, with the introduction of beer into Sweden and Norway, and of beer and wine into our own country, the consumption of ardent spirits decreased rapidly, while that of fermented beverages increased correspondingly; and the result is, as everybody knows, a marked change in the drinking-habits of the people and a marvelous progress of temperance in all walks of life. History proves, in fact, that it is only in countries in which an injudicious revenue policy rendered fermented drinks comparatively inaccessible and expensive that wine or beer-drinking people became addicted to the stronger drinks, and that, as soon as those causes were removed, they naturally and inevitably returned to the milder beverages. The theory that moderate drinking inevitably leads to excess, and, consequently, to all the evils attendant upon excess, is disproved by the physical and intellectual development and the general hygienic condition and longevity of beer and wine-drinking nations. If the quoted theories were correct, the American, English, German, and French people, being the offsprings of a hundred generations of drinkers, would not to-day be at the head of civilization, immeasurably in advance of the abstaining Mohammedans, both in intellectual and physical achievements and in morality. The testimony of many of our correspondents, familiar with wine and beer drinkers, is very interesting on this point.

Concerning the question of the longevity of abstainers as compared with that of moderate drinkers, nothing new has been said from a statistical point of view. What has been said by way of theory is old, and conflicts with such testimony as that of Dr. Eurich, now 75 years of age, who states that he has been in the habit of using beer in moderation all his life and "feels better in his old age and works harder than a great many younger people of an opposite opinion"; or that of Dr. Drescher, quoted elsewhere; or the statements of Dr. Katzenmayer—a collector of authentic data relative to the longevity among moderate drinkers—who in his letter (of which we quote other parts) refers to a recent case published in the daily press, i. e., that of Mr. D. J. Williams, 102 years old, who drank moderately all his life, still drinks and is healthy and happy, with his mental faculties and physical vigor but little impaired by old age; or the experience of Dr. Keleman, who says that he is nearly 80 years of age, and drank wine from his childhood, and that he knew a wine-drinking physician who, at the age of 106 years, practiced medicine and regularly visited his patients. These examples, by the way, recall a controversy which took place at one of the International Temperance Congresses between a total-abstainer and an advocate of moderation. The former cited the case of a very old man who had never tasted a drop of alcohol. "That proves nothing," replied the advocate of moderation, "my mother was 98 years old when she died, and she had never used any other liquid but wine, either pure or diluted." "Well," rejoined the total abstainer, "she would have lived still longer if she had never tasted alcohol." He, like some of our correspondents, evidently failed to see that this mode of hypothetical reasoning could be as justly applied to his own illustration.

Considerable difference of opinion prevails as

* Other correspondents requested that their letters be not published; but the reasons which they assigned for this request justify the assumption that there would be no objection to publishing the writers' names, or the initials of them, in the proper groups.

* Each group contains *two* sets of names alphabetically arranged.

and that, in the use of wine and malt liquors, is simply the degree of moderation for which every man must be his own judge.—O. FULLGRAFF.

I am one of those who believe that alcohol has a place in nature from which no amount of prejudice or sentiment can dislodge it. When I first began the practice of medicine, over a quarter of a century ago, I believed that alcohol was an enemy to mankind, and that I could practice without its use. After years of careful study and observation, however, I have been forced to the following conclusions: First, that alcohol has a decided food action, and that it constitutes an article of diet for many persons. Second, that many persons do not need it as a food, and in some it acts as a poison, even in small doses. Third, that in both these classes of persons we find perfect mental and physical vigor, and many in both live to extreme old age. In both we find men of great intellectual attainments, able physicians, statesmen, authors and orators. Fourth, that to the first class belongs by far the greater number of poets, historians, philosophers, orators, statesmen, scientists and soldiers, who have contributed to the advancement of the world. Fifth, that alcohol is one of the most valuable agents in the treatment of disease known to man. Sixth, that those opposed to the use of alcohol have invariably based their experiments and their deductions obtained from the use of poisonous doses, or from the experience of individuals on whom even small doses act as a poison, in the same manner that strawberries are poisonous to some persons, coffee to others, oysters and some kinds of fish to others, and animal food to others. Seventh, that more injury than good would follow if mankind were entirely deprived of the use of alcohol. This position is sustained by the ablest and the most careful physicians of Europe and America, and besides it is a well-known fact that the nations that use the greatest amount of alcohol are far in advance, in everything pertaining to modern civilization, of those who use little or none.—R. A. GUNN.

Thirteen years' practice of my profession satisfies me beyond doubt that at least eighty per cent. of the adult population in this climate are greatly benefited by the moderate and Christian use of light wines and beer.—J. H. GIRDNER.

From experience it is agreed that two ounces of alcohol may be ingested and digested per day with benefit and without harm to the average adult. I think that in many cases this quantity might be doubled. In many cases of disease there is no doubt that much larger quantities are used, and are life saving. Were all men alike constituted, and did all act upon fixed rules, policemen would not be needed. There are all grades of nervous systems: some persons can drink one glass of liquor and then stop, while another, if he drinks one glass, wants ten. I am an opponent of sumptuary laws, and so long as one harms only himself, I see no reason why the world should neglect its own affairs to prevent the destruction of one individual. There is such a thing as the survival of the fittest. There are some beings born to fill criminals' graves. It is possible that training and education may save them, but I have doubts, or it may be ignorance.—J. W. GREENE.

The moderate use of fermented drinks and light wines is to be encouraged, both as tending to promote assimilation of food and lessen tissue waste, and to prevent drunkenness. It is a well-known fact that in countries where light wines are generally drunk the use of alcoholics is comparatively small. Some years ago the government of Venezuela, wishing to stop the growing tendency of its citizens to indulge in alcoholics to the extent of intoxication, passed a law allowing the importation of wines and beers free of duty, and imposing a heavy duty on alcoholics. The desired result was visible in a short time, and a drunken person is now rarely seen in the streets of Caracas.—J. J. HENNA.

I regard the moderate use of wines and malt beverages, those which contain but a small percentage of alcohol, as conducive to health. I have known personally people who reached more than one hundred years, and used such drinks habitually.—C. HOFFMAN.

But more especially have fermented beverages proven to be sustainers of health and longevity where wisely used, and to be, as it were, the prop and stay upon which the advanced in years must needs lean for vital support. After a certain age in man, it becomes absolutely essential for the prolongation of his bodily existence that he should partake at regular periods in moderation of the use of fermented beverages. And where do we find the general health more vigorous, the mind more active and unfolded, the moral tone better, than in those countries in which the general use of such beverages is employed? Take, as example, Great Britain, Germany, and France, the three grand sources of our modern civilization. It is by general results we must be guided in our decisions, and not by particulars. History and experience prove the wisdom of God in ordaining the existence of laws from which result the product and reasonable use of fermented beverages and stimulants of whatever kind. And Nature is so pronounced in this intention that (as has been verified by travelers in the Holy Land) the grapes of Canaan, if allowed to remain on the vine after having ripened, do ferment of themselves, so that when partaken of too freely the person thus partaking becomes conscious of its intoxicating influence. Where do we get our ferment in the first place if not from Nature? She secretes it in the vegetable kingdom. In grapes and grain it exists as diastase, and it operates under the influence of due warmth and moisture spontaneously. Hence it is almost impossible for any length of time to preserve, in an unadulterated or undrugged state, the pure juice of the vine from undergoing fermentation.—E. KNIGHT.

It has always been my opinion that alcoholic beverages of all kinds are beneficial for the human kind, when taken in moderation and at the proper times; and this opinion is based on the observations I have made of the habits of all kinds and classes of people. The Germans who live in the Rhine provinces and the Rhine provinces drink wine from childhood; their

fathers and grandfathers before them have grown old as wine-drinkers; yet show me a sturdier race than these same people. Take the Irish hod-carrier or day laborer who takes his little whisky once or twice a day, and see the amount of really hard labor he can accomplish while indulging himself this little luxury; and then see the old age that these same Irishmen can live to. Of course if the German drinks Rhine wine all day, or the Irishman whisky all night, the result will be an alcohol-soaked system, degeneration of the nervous system, if the practice be kept up, and, generally, disease of all the organs of the body, principally of the heart, liver, and kidneys. The prohibitionist tells us that once we tell a man that he can take his drink in moderation, he becomes tempted to take more, and invariably becomes a sot. How about the millions of civilized people who take a little wine with their meals, who teach their children to drink a little good wine when they require it, yet how few of these are found on investigation to be drunkards? The very Germans I mentioned above, are a people distinguished for their sobriety and industry. Still, the amount of Rhine wine a Rhinish Prussian can get away with without becoming in the least affected by it would make a prohibitionist faint at the mere mention of it. I believe that these people, through centuries of wine-drinking, have become so sturdy that they possess more resistance to disease than water-drinkers.—S. KOHN.

I was well acquainted in Hungary with a physician 106 years old, who was able to visit patients and give a very good lecture on *Materia Medica*. He drank wine twice daily, eight ounces each time, and I have heard him say many times that without wine he would not live a minute. I was myself born and grew up in a wine country, have used wine ever since my childhood to the present time, and am now approaching four-score.—A. J. KELEMAN.

I have had over thirty-five years' experience in general practice, and can assure you that the use of light wines and beer in moderation to most people is not injurious; on the contrary, in my opinion, to grown persons it is beneficial to health.—J. C. LAV.

I am strongly in favor of the moderate use of malt liquors and wines, and I can conscientiously say that during the epidemic of la grippe in '90 and '91 I used them extensively with the happiest results, and I shall not hesitate to employ them whenever and wherever occasion may demand. I most assuredly consider their therapeutic value unquestionable.—W. M. LIVELY.

I may say that I have yet to see a case where the moderate use of alcoholic beverages has affected the health of the individual. The risk of encouraging their excessive use, however, appears to me to be so great that I refrain from giving a physician's sanction to even moderate use, except persons past middle life, or in those few instances where the alcohol is disguised as a medicine.—M. LEAL.

If there were no need of stimulation inherent in the social state, it would be impossible for the sale of alcohol to attain anything like its present proportions; and if its effects were only evil, the natural law of self-preservation would compel society to suppress it. Another point worth noting is, that the greatest number of liquor-saloons are located among the poor and that large proportion of the working people whose labors bring them small returns. Now, why is this? Simply because among them the wear and tear of life is greatest, and their overwork and worry, privation and poverty, combine to render the demand for stimulation most imperative. The use of stimulants has its foundation deep down in the social organism, and appears to be largely due to the fact that very many people are unable to bear the burden of life and maintain a comfortable degree of feeling, and they seek to supply the deficiency by resorting to some kind of stimulation. This, in many instances, leads to the abuse of alcohol, with a result of much suffering and the perpetration of many crimes. It is also true that many of the saddest features of the family and social relationship can be directly traced to this cause. But the abuse of a thing is no argument against its utility, and I apprehend that the use of alcohol shall continue so long as the social status remains what it is; and as the general improvement of society is a thing of slow growth, we may look forward to the use of stimulants in all civilized communities through many generations to come.—W. J. LARMER.

I am morally certain that I would not be living to-day had it not been for the judicious use of stimulants during a period of eight years of my life, from twenty-eight to thirty-six, when I was suffering from incipient phthisis. That critical period for me was bridged over by stimulants as an aid to nutrition. There is one class of patients that I would let take the chances to die or get well without the use of stimulants, and that class is the reformed drunkard; but when I see a poor anemic woman, overburdened with work and care, with little or no appetite, deprived of sufficient rest and sleep, words cannot express how delighted I would be to have such persons have all the benefit of liquors, either distilled or fermented, to use judiciously as aids to nutrition which would undoubtedly increase the health and strength of such persons and prolong their lives, making them happy and useful.—W. M. McLAURY.

In my opinion the moderate use of light wines and beer is not injurious to the health of grown persons. It is rather in many cases a necessity, and in nearly all cases certainly an advisable luxury. But allow me to remark that voting on scientific questions is harmful to science and truth; scientific problems cannot and shall not be solved by majorities.—S. J. MELTZER.

Having worked very extensively among the French inhabitants of this city, who are never without their "leau rouge," as they call their claret wine, I have never yet come across a case of delirium tremens, nor have I treated a single case of disease indirectly due to the use of alcoholic beverages. (Of course I refer to families where wine is used habitually in moderate quantities.)—J. D. NAGEL.

"Is the mild use of fermented alcohol harmful?" I

must say, first, no. Second, the mild use of the fermented form of alcohol is positively good. Third, if we pay any attention to experience, I think the present condition of the English people is a sufficient proof that fermented beverages are harmless, even when indulged in for centuries. Fourth, the positive good effects of alcohol in any form are relative. Fifth, Prof. Anstie of London, England, by a series of exhaustive experiments, proved that a certain amount of alcohol received in the body disappeared during its passage through it, thus proving beyond peradventure that it is a food.—R. ORMSBY.

The extreme views promulgated by the so-called Medical Congress assembled at Prohibition Park, and which the writer himself has read, are in direct variance with my experience and belief, and so manifestly incorrect as to hardly be worthy the refutation of a scientific man.—T. R. POOLEY.

It is only the immoderate use of these beverages which works to the injury of any one. The same principle will hold true if applied to any product, food or otherwise, which may be taken into the stomach. Continued over-indulgence in tea, coffee, meats, game, cereals, or even milk, will eventually work to the detriment of any person taking them. Light wine is only slightly stimulating, and beer in moderation is very sedative—two very distinct qualities which the systems of a majority of people of the present generation require. While personally I am strictly temperate, yet I do not hesitate to recommend the use of wine or beer to such of my patients as, in my judgment, require it. I base my opinion on the experience and observation of twenty-four years of active service in my profession.—E. F. QUINLAN.

I regard such use as positively beneficial to most middle-aged and old people. These opinions have been formed after careful observation in this country, in public and private practice, and also in continental Europe, where, as everybody knows, drinking light wines and beer at meals is as common as that of tea and coffee and ice-water in the United States. I deplore very much the presence of what I consider the incorrect and unchristian views of those who would prohibit the human race from the enjoyment of that which, properly used, will increase their comfort and assist to maintain its health in the struggle with the inevitable work and worry of life.—O. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA.

In the treatment of all chronic forms of lung disease, the judicious use of wine and whisky is a *sine qua non*. The physiological effects of the moderate use of fermented drinks are largely governed by climate and habits of diet of various nations on this globe. Additional evidence in favor of fermented drinks will be found in the New Testament, in a letter written by an Apostle, whom Theodore Parker once referred to as "the gentleman from Tarsus," containing the oft-quoted advice: "Drink some wine for your stomach's sake and your infirmities."—J. H. TYNDALE.

First, alcohol is not a normal constituent of the body, and therefore is a foreign element requiring elimination, except a small portion that can be and is burned, producing animal heat. Second, it acts so nearly like a food, that in combination with foods it is beyond question beneficial to their assimilation. This I believe it does by causing digestion to be gone through with more slowly, and therefore more perfectly. Beer drinkers require less bread. Third, alcohol has a double action upon the nervous system, first exalting, and then depressing; the latter action being but slight, unless the dose is large. Fourth, in this climate we all require some stimulant, and unless we have it we are neither so well physically or vigorously mentally, nor do we live so long. Fifth, my experience and observation lead me to believe that total abstinence is itself a form of intemperance that induces a still worse one—the formation of some vicious habit, like that of opium-taking. Sixth, like everything else, there are very notable exceptions, and it is only because these have been mistakenly accepted as the rule that any one not warped in judgment indorses on physiological grounds the total disuse of alcohol.—W. WASHBURN.

It is to be remembered that beer is more of a food than a stimulant, and that its moderate consumption can be shown to discourage rather than promote drunkenness. To this broad rule there are many exceptions. Every physician meets with cases in which even light wines and beer act as poisons, just as tea and coffee are not universally beneficial, although universally employed.—E. C. WENDT.

When in my daily rounds I see the deplorable consequences of excessive indulgence, it cannot but grieve me. But in all my experience I cannot recall a single instance where the moderate use of any kind of liquor, especially light wines and beers, ever resulted in harm. On the contrary, it acts beneficially by stimulating digestion, and acting as a natural soporific.—C. H. WEINHOLTZ.

In regard to the result of your canvass among physicians of this city on the subject of the temperate use of wine and beer, I doubt very much if the proportion of pros and contras received by you at all represents the sentiments of the profession. And for these reasons the men who most freely recognize the boon to health and life that the moderate use of fermented drinks confers are apt to be indifferent to an appeal, such as yours, on the oft-discussed subject, which to them must seem threadbare. These men are unquestionably in the majority, in a proportion, I should say, of at least fifteen to one. On the other hand, the dissenters, as on other topics, conscious of the weakness of their tenure of an exploded theory, will rally to a man, and I venture to say were the first to reply to your address.—H. H. BUTTS.

I am in favor of moderate and reasonable use of alcoholic stimulants in adult persons, where no great excitement or other harmful symptoms follow—in fact, where the medical adviser can find no good and reasonable objection. Alcohol retards the destructive metamorphosis of tissue, and so becomes indirectly nourishing, in that it makes food go farther in our body; the life process of all the cells is reduced in speed. It is for this reason that alcohol is of

such great good in high fevers where combustion is rapid. In such a case also the temperature reduction following administration of alcohol is of great benefit. Alcoholic stimulants are nearly always beneficial where the waste is greater than the supply. They are harmful in plethoric persons who are good feeders and of sedentary habits. As reasonable beings, we ought to nourish our bodies with what is necessary for their well-being. Medical science teaches the proper course to pursue. If we go beyond or short of reason or reasonable use, we step into the bounds of abuse. Everything in this world is for some good use, alcoholic stimulants not excepted.—J. H. BRANTH.

You must have your wine and beer pure. I have had the idea for a long time that this country should be made a wine-drinking country, as grapes grow all over the States. You should not have any duty on it, so as to have it cheap, and it would not pay to adulterate it. There is no drunkenness in the South of France and Spain, or in any wine-growing country, as far as I know. You will see that I am in favor of the temperate use of pure wine and beer at meals.—D. E. BARRY.

My observation and experience during a long life in the active practice of medicine enable me to say unhesitatingly that the percentage of medical men in favor of the temperate use of wine and fermented drinks is fully five to one. Most physicians habitually use them in moderation, and prescribe them as tonics and stimulants to their patients. The few who do not, but reject them altogether, do so on moral grounds, and not because they regard them as poison. They enter into the composition of most food products used by the human race. All grains contain alcohol; and fruits, wine and brandy. They may therefore be considered necessary to the health and strength of our bodies. When, by reason of age or impaired digestion, we do not get sufficient from the food eaten, we must supply the deficiency by artificial means. Health and longevity depend on our doing so, and whoever fails in this respect shortens his days thereby.—R. HUNTER.

I consider the temperate use of wine and beer on the part of adults as advantageous to the system as milk is to the system of children. I am also impressed that the conclusion that about 1,000 out of the 2,900 physicians practicing in this city should regard wine and beer as poisonous to adults, if used in moderation, would be unjustified, considering that out of the large number of practitioners with whom in the course of the many years of my own practice in this city I have come in contact, I cannot recall one who would declare poisonous what in my estimation an overwhelming majority would declare advantageous, and in some cases even necessary. The proportion of 316 in favor of, as against 109 against the temperate use of wine and beer, I should judge would arise from the fact that opponents to a generally acknowledged practice are always more likely to express their adverse opinion than those who favor it.—FRANZ HUEL, SR.

Varied and extensive experience has made me a pronounced advocate of its moderate use within moderate limits. The physiological effects of beer are those of a nutrient and slightly exciting food, the nutritious elements consisting of gum, sugar, dextrine and phosphates, while the lupulin and the small percentage of alcohol contained in lager beer, 1 to 3 per cent., produce the exciting effects. Beer takes a first rank for dietetic use; is a refreshing, palatable, slightly stimulating beverage, and serves most suitable for convalescents, also for the poorer classes of our people as a substitute for all the spirituous liquors, on account of its nutrient properties. Having had charge of from 1,000 to 1,500 employees in breweries of New York for nearly ten years, I think I may claim to be competent to express an opinion on this subject. During these many years I have found that the organs supposed to be particularly affected by the free use of beer—liver and kidneys—only show a percentage of 2.1 per cent. of the whole number of cases of sickness that came under my treatment.—G. KAIZENMAYER.

I find no fault with your pertinacity in addressing me, now for the third time, your inquiry as to whether, in my opinion, the temperate use of wine and beer is injurious to the health of adults. I admire your energy in a good cause, and trust you will excuse my seeming lack of courtesy in not sooner responding, on the grounds that a busy physician has little time to give to these public questions, important as they undoubtedly are. But to turn to the answer to your question, since you ask me, I will say that the sentimental and the practical view should not be confounded. From a sentimental point of view and to aid humanity I should, so far as I am concerned, be willing to see every drop of wine and beer and all other alcoholic drinks thrown into the sea, if it would save one single human being from being a drunkard, with all the attending domestic misery the word implies. Sentimentally, prohibition is attractive; practically, I believe it to be impossible to accomplish, owing to the fact that the large and better majority of the human race who are not willing to make pigs of themselves have not yet reached that sublimated platform of existence where they are willing to deny themselves both a healthy and agreeable addition to their diet in the temperate use of wine and beer to secure a doubtful benefit to that portion of the race whose lack of self-restraint is no less shown in their inability to refrain from abusing alcoholic drinks than it is in all other acts of their lives. Leaving out of sight the sentimental view and adopting the question just as you have asked it, I will say that in my opinion the temperate use of wine and beer is not injurious to the health of adults.—W. J. MORTON.

Your table of statistics in reference to the use of stimulants must have been drawn from very peculiar sources. I am about nine years in practice, and pretty nearly every practitioner with whom I am acquainted is of the opinion that the moderate use of stimulants is not injurious. As far as my opinion is concerned I should judge that in a normally healthy man or woman the moderate use of stimulants would induce no bad results.—L. PRICE.

I was at one time so reduced from malaria, nervousness, and dyspepsia that under advice of three of our most prominent physicians I drank California wine in place of coffee, tea or water for weeks and months, so that I am now a comparatively healthy man, and have not the slightest inclination for stimulants, though occasionally at a supper or a reception I indulge. I am more in favor of our native wines than malt liquors. I fully believe that you have heard from about all the prohibitionists, and that the rest can be put down as in favor of its use.—E. W. THOMPSON.

An ideal condition of health requires no stimulants, but as such a condition is the exception rather than the rule, we should aim at supplying such stimulants as are the least injurious to the system.—H. N. VINEBERG.

I would consider it a crime to withhold from the sufferer the relief that no other medicine can give. Let me here give you a few cases where alcohol saved life beyond question. It was in my own case. I had contracted a severe form of typhoid fever; from the outset I had a most unconquerable aversion to take nourishment of any kind. Milk increased my distress; nothing would stay on the stomach. The only thing I could take during a period of four weeks was whisky and ice. I took from three to four ounces every two hours. It mitigated my suffering, gave me sleep, and softened my delirium; it also reduced the liquid discharges and lowered my temperature. My whisky bill in four weeks amounted to \$84. This large consumption of whisky never caused intoxication. My recovery was perfect, and up to this day I use pure whisky with great reluctance as a drink. I am a native of Bavaria, Germany, where the people drink daily—men, women, and even children—and a healthier race cannot be found in the world; they are long lived, and retain their vigor to a good old age.—S. WATERMAN.

SEMI-NEGATIVE.

I consider the use of any alcoholic drinks injurious when taken without food. The moderate use of whisky, claret, ale or beer with meals is seldom injurious, though generally not needed.—E. A. AYERS.

Inasmuch as, in my experience, the moderate use of alcoholic beverages regularly used for a long period of time never leads to their excessive use (although not necessarily to the point of intoxication), I would consider any such fluid containing more than five per cent. in winter or one per cent. in summer of alcohol to be injurious to the health. In beverages containing five per cent. or less (beer, ale, porter, etc.) the amount of water associated with the alcohol practically excludes its excessive consumption (as the stomach is overloaded before this can be accomplished), and this is the only way, in my opinion, in which its good effects can be obtained without involving its bad effects.—S. BROTHERS.

I do not believe that even the moderate use of stimulants benefit persons that are in good health, although they may not be harmed by very moderate drinking. I consider alcoholic beverages as very valuable medicines to be prescribed by physicians during certain stages of disease.—J. BARAN.

Theoretically I think that many persons can use pure light wines and beers in moderation, without injury or even without benefit. Practically we do not as a nation do this. Excess is the decided tendency, and with our present irrational methods of saloon drinking, treating, and the irregular consumption of alcohol at unnecessary times, together with our defective and unscientific legal management of a great social question, I think our American people would gain vastly in health, happiness, and morality, if pure water and non-alcoholic drinks were the prevailing beverages.—F. A. BURRILL.

Alcohol, from the physician's point of view, is a medicine, and the same rule applies as in the use of other medicines. In the use of medicine, men are treated as individuals, not collectively. Doubtless there are grown persons who would be benefited by the moderate use of light wines and beer. Let that be ascertained by judicious inquiry in each case. It is equally true that certain grown persons would be injured by even the moderate use of such beverages. A categorical affirmative or negative reply to your question would violate the rule given above, and in the former case it would embolden the weaker brethren, who constitute a very large fraction of our race, to begin a habit ending in excess, and consequent ruin to both health and character.—J. L. CAMPBELL.

The moderate use of pure malt or spirituous liquors does not produce injurious results, for pure wine or pure beer act as a food. The trouble is that in this country we have neither pure wine, whisky or beer, and all our liquors are adulterated, and intentionally adulterated, too. Consequently it is but just and fair to say that all liquors are injurious.—L. G. DOANE.

In my opinion the proper, moderate use of fermented beverages after 45 years of age is advantageous to many people, but there is, of course, the eminent danger of acquiring "bad habits" to be considered. I doubt, however, if there are many after that age who would form such habits, if always temperate before that age.—J. N. FARRAR.

Firmly believing that the whole sum of evil associated with and engendered by the use of alcoholic beverages is but the legitimate result of moderate drinking, I unhesitatingly say, "Yes," to your question in second paragraph. Every low, miserable specimen of humanity, made so by drink, probably began by a moderate use, possibly of light wines and beer, perchance cider. Immoderate use undeniably injures health. Using wine and beer in small quantities may not, and so far as I know, does not interfere perceptibly with the health of an adult.—J. H. FORMAN.

I have reached this conclusion: First, in no case have I seen benefit from their use. In no case of healthy people is there any necessity for the use of wine or beer. Second, many people are not injured by their use in health, but the effect is neither good nor bad, so far as I can judge. Third, the majority of people are not injured seriously by the use of wine and beer in moderation. The effect in many cases has caused catarrh of the stomach, accompanied by a sluggishness of the liver. So much for their use in health. In sickness they are certainly beneficial in some cases by a moderate and temperate use of them as stimulants, but for the great masses of the public I am satisfied they are unnecessary, and, on the whole, moderately injurious. Do not understand that I regard them as being so dangerous and deadly as the advocates of prohibition would lead the public to think, but I am disposed to discourage their use among healthy people as much as possible.—W. E. FORRESTER.

All alcoholic drinks stimulate the heart. The healthy adult person needs no stimulant. Aged or invalid persons, or those following sedentary occupations, are benefited by their moderate use.—G. DE W. HALLETT.

Regarding the physiological effects of the moderate use of alcoholic beverages, I will state that such use neither lengthens nor shortens life, nor interferes appreciably with the general health of the user; but the difficulty is that moderate use is liable to lead to the immoderate use, which, I suppose no physician or observant person will deny, tends to shorten life. Consequently I consider abstinence the safer course.—W. A. HAWES.

I cannot say that the moderate use of light wines and beer is beneficial, except to aged, debilitated persons.—A. H. HEATH.

I believe that in this, as in all other questions and relations of life, no rule can be laid down for one that will apply to all. I do not believe that the moderate use of alcohol in any form is beneficial to any one in health. Neither do I believe that it is directly and immediately injurious.—N. W. LYNDE.

The physiological effects of the moderate use of fermented beverages may be summed up in one word—hankering. After more than half a century of observation, more than half that time a physician, I have never known a single individual, man or woman, who began the moderate and steady attempt at the use of wines and beer who did not sooner or later acquire an appetite which called for more.—J. S. LINSLEY.

I believe in the first place that healthy people do not need such beverages. Second, that many sick people are much benefited by the judicious use of the same. Third, that while in many, if not most, cases drunkenness represents a diseased condition of the system, yet this diseased condition can be or could have been averted by the practice of total abstinence during health. Fourth, the moral influence of the places where liquors are sold is undeniably

bad; as a whole, the tendency of those who congregate in such places, as well as those who indulge socially at home or club, is to indulge more and more intemperately, until in many instances a diseased condition of morbid craving is established. Fifth, therefore, inasmuch as it cannot be stated beforehand who will always continue temperate in their use, it is believed that it is safer for the community and the individual to use alcoholic beverages as medicines only, and to use them under professional (medical) advice.—W. F. MARTIN.

Now, if it could be taken in all sobriety, such indulgence might be admissible; but my observations in those matters convince me that people in health drink liquors for their effects alone, and in aiming for that effect lose sight of sobriety.—E. F. NEWTON.

I believe that young adults in good health are better off without liquor or beer; that after thirty-five or forty years of age the health is benefited by the very moderate use of liquors or beer with meals; that people in poor health of any age are benefited by the proper use of stimulants; that all forms of social drinks are in most cases not beneficial, but positively injurious; that all kinds of liquors are much less injurious when taken with food; that beer and malt liquors are a poison to some persons with a gouty heredity; that the moderate use of beer is a benefit to the working classes if taken with food; that beer drinking is much less dangerous than whisky drinking; that all kinds of drinking is injurious to persons of sedentary habits; that all liquors should be well diluted when drunk; that drinking lessens the respect for religion—that is, that persons who drink are either not religious (often positively sacrilegious) or are less religious than before.—J. L. PERRY.

I have to say as follows: That in my opinion it cannot be truthfully said that the moderate use of light wines and beer is injurious to the health of all grown persons; but that grown persons, in a state of health, do not need such stimulants; that they are injurious to some persons, even in small quantities, and that their continued use does lead to an injurious excess in the case of some persons, and hence, that the community of healthy persons would be healthier in mind and body without such stimulants.—R. L. PARSONS.

Only one scientific answer can be given, viz.: Alcohol, like fat and sugar, is a C₂H₅O compound, or a substance composed of the chemicals carbon, hydrogen and oxygen—all these, the fat, sugar and alcohol, when taken into the body and split up within the system, yielding by their oxidation heat and energy only, and are then eliminated from the body as carbon dioxide and water. Wine or beer, when taken in limited amounts, can be of service to the human system, just the same as fat and sugar are, and when kept rigidly within these small limits can do no harm. The amount taken, however, must not only be very small, but it must be divided up and equally distributed throughout the twenty-four hours, otherwise the alcohol yields more heat and energy than is required by the system, and then alcohol and its effects at once become a decided source of danger, which may soon reach a death-producing limit. From the well-known fact that the mass of humanity are not willing, or cannot, even if they so desired, confine themselves to this exceedingly small and evenly distributed quantity per day, leaves this as the only scientific answer—that total abstinence while in a state of health is by far the safest plan to follow if absolute freedom from danger is to be attained and at all times maintained. Prohibition is of necessity a confession of both physical and moral weakness, while temperance, in all that the word conveys, is indicative of the highest type of human character and mental power.—W. H. PORTER.

I would say that I cannot be totally on one side of this question. In the use of alcohol, just as with other drugs, one must individualize; what is beneficial in one case is not necessarily so in another. In my experience, and I think it must be so in every physician's, while in some cases even very moderate quantities of alcoholic drinks are injurious, in other cases they are not injurious, and in still others they are even decidedly beneficial.—D. F. TOREK.

In answer to your question, would say that every person indulging in beer and light wines, who does not get drunk, believes himself to indulge in moderation; but four out of five of such persons to whom I am called when sick are damaged thereby, and I find it a more tedious process to restore them to health.—W. L. TUTTLE.

In my opinion, in our climate the use of alcohol in any form is not needed by healthy persons, and therefore in greater or less degree is harmful, chiefly by checking the desire for wholesome food; but as very few are entirely healthy, I believe a moderate use in many cases is healthful.—W. THURMAN.

In answer to your inquiry regarding the use of fermented drinks, I will say that I do not believe any benefit is derived from the use of alcohol in any form by a person in health, and under thirty-five years; after that age the moderate use of fermented drinks in most cases would be a benefit, I sincerely believe.—E. P. TURNER.

AFFIRMATIVE.

I state unhesitatingly that from experience and observation the use of light wines and beer is positively injurious to many persons, and I am forced to believe that even if in others no pernicious effects be observed immediately, such effects will become apparent sooner or later. The same observation applies to the use of tea, coffee, and tobacco.—T. F. ALLEN.

It would seem as logical to advise the use of any other drug at the option of the user as alcohol, and with many powerful drugs, would be safer. To use beer or light wines, or to use sparingly, is only to dilute the dose. Who would dare use strychnine, acetic acid, or opium thus? Yet alcohol is a most potent drug, and, judging by the number it has killed, more dangerous than any of these. My experience during the past six years, from a large personal and dispensary practice, proves the truth of a German colleague's admission, himself a moderate drinker. It was, in substance, that total abstainers enjoy a longer period of working efficiency in a lifetime than moderate drinkers.—C. H. BUSHONG.

My candid opinion of the physiological effects of the moderate use of fermented drinks is that they are unquestionably injurious. I do not prescribe them in my practice, even as tonics, from the simple fact that I obtain better results without them. The habitual use of all unnatural stimulants is deleterious to the human system, both physically and mentally. There is an increased combustion of the physical forces and a letting down of the mental and normal senses. The argument that a man has lived to an advanced age whilst habitually using alcoholic stimulants does not convince you but what he might have lived even longer without their use.—N. E. BADGLEY.

I would say that both theoretically and practically I do not believe in even moderate use of light wines and beer as a beverage. The harm which they do will not be manifested usually during perfect health, but in time of severe sickness I believe a person's power to resist disease is in proportion to his abstinence from all forms of liquor, even in the light forms.—B. N. BRIDGMAN.

I believe the manufacture of liquors to be a wanton destruction of grain, God's gift to support the people He has placed on this earth. I have no belief in either quantity or quality. I have never known it save a life. I have known it destroy thousands.—W. BURNS.

I feel sure that the moderate use of liquors is bad for healthy people for many reasons, only a few of which I will give. I have watched the effect in hospitals, when the patients of one surgeon were given spirits of some kind, and others none, and have had considerable opportunity of watching it since. The above is my conclusion, although I formerly held

the other view. Among the reasons against its use may be mentioned: 1st. The danger of increase of the habit. No one will deny that as soon as the lowest bounds of moderation are overstepped there are grave dangers. 2d. Becoming habituated to the effects of a medicine which may be greatly needed at some time. 3d. Constant, although slight stimulation of heart, stomach, etc., if unnatural, will in time lead to disease of those organs. Lastly, why is it that every insurance company of good standing absolutely rejects any applicant who drinks an average of over one and one-half ounces of alcohol a day? Were there no danger to life and health in such a course, you may be sure they would not do so.—T. M. BULL.

In response to the inquiry whether the moderate use of light wines and beer is injurious to the health of grown persons, I beg to express my conviction in the affirmative. I cannot believe that any healthy man or woman has ever derived any physical benefit from any amount of any form of alcoholic beverage. On the other hand, alcohol is a *sine qua non* in the practice of medicine.—W. A. DAYTON.

In giving my opinion regarding the moderate use of beer and wines, as being injurious to health, I reply—1st. I have been an abstainer from alcoholic drinks of all kinds for nearly thirty years, traveled in various climates, and have enjoyed general good health. 2d. I have not during this time prescribed alcohol, except in cases where and when a substitute could not be found, and have so acted to save my patients from the injurious moral and physical effects likely to follow the use of alcohol. 3d. In addition to the injurious effect morally, which the moderate use of alcohol produces—and all drunkenness is born of it—it is injurious physically also, I believe, and chiefly so in the following ways: (a) Alcohol acts detrimentally upon the blood corpuscles and fibrous elements of the blood, producing a ragged or cogwheel margin of the former, and ready coagulation of the latter, with hardening of the coats and consequent loss of elasticity of the blood-vessels, thus producing the most favorable conditions for plugging of the capillaries. (b) By its action upon the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal and other portions of the body, the system is rendered less amenable to remedies and consequent repair. (c) It increases the tendency to congestion and inflammation generally, and in many cases produces a fatal result in a not necessarily fatal disease. (d) What is true in health is even more true in disease, and I believe that many cases of pneumonia succumb through its use that might otherwise recover, and for the following reasons: While alcohol is a powerful cardiac stimulant, its action upon the blood and tissues indicated above more than counterbalances its stimulant effect upon the heart. In ammonia we have not only a powerful and speedy cardiac stimulant, but an agent acting upon the blood as a solvent, rendering it more fluid, and thus aiding the circulation, and consequently reducing the cardiac effort necessary for its propulsion through the capillaries and system generally.—G. D. DOWKOUT.

It is well known that the habitual use of stimulants in so-called moderation by some persons in apparent health finally induces diseased conditions, attended with danger of premature death. No one will claim that stimulants in moderation benefit the moral nature of man, while most must admit that the same use frequently results in marked impairment of the faculties.—My observation would lead me to believe that what is termed a moderate use of malt liquors is in most instances an excessive use. It may be stated as a general fact, that the beneficial effects (so-called) of moderate indulgence in light wines and beer are immediate and temporary, whereas the harmful effects are more remote and lasting. I am forced to the conclusion that the continuous or habitual use of wines and beers in so-called moderation by grown persons in health is attended with ultimate danger of derangement of health and shortening of life, at least to a majority of such consumers.—H. M. DEARBORN.

I would say that in my fifty years' practice, I have yet to see any benefit a healthy grown person derives from drinking fermented drinks or wine, even in moderation. I am 78 years old, and I never drank a glass of ale or lager beer in my life, or used a stimulant of any kind, while in health, not even tea or coffee. Water and milk I find sufficient for me to drink.—N. K. FREEMAN.

As to the effects of a moderate use of fermented beverages, I would say that alcohol is a direct poison to the animal system, and as alcohol is the basis of fermented liquors as well as distilled, the moderate use of such beverages is a considerable caution, from the fact that though milder in their effects on the human system than distilled liquors, still the ultimate result is the same if habitually used, in even what is considered moderate quantities. To a perfectly healthy organization I would recommend total abstinence from all liquors, only using alcohol, in whatever form, in cases of exhaustion from disease, exposure or old age. The indiscriminate use of alcohol, in whatever shape, must be classed with war, pestilence and famine in its disastrous effects on the human race.—H. GOMES.

I consider the moderate use of fermented beverages, if habitual, to be productive of physiological changes in the principal organs, which are likely to enfeeble the body, and offer less resistance to diseases that may present themselves. I am not an advocate of total abstinence, as I know the importance of their use if properly managed, but their habitual use, even in what is called moderate quantities, I am unquestionably against.—G. B. GARRISON.

As a practicing physician of nearly fourteen years, of which more than ten have been devoted to pure homeopathy, I will say that during these ten years I have never had occasion to use stimulants in any form whatever, and that their use in medical practice is condemned with no uncertain tone by all strict homeopaths. It naturally follows, that if stimulants, either the malt or alcoholic liquors, are unnecessary and injurious in sickness, where it has been the habit of the medical profession from time immemorial to recommend them with almost universal unanimity, it is but logical to conclude that their use in health is uncalled for, unnecessary, unnatural, and hence injurious. While this conclusion is based upon logical and philosophical reasoning, it must not be accepted absolutely, for we must admit that Herbert Spencer has given us the key to unlock the doors of prejudice and bigotry, and permit us to examine all questions on the broad basis of solid and incontestable facts, by the concept "Environment." The human family is to-day what it is, and not what it was, might be, or ought to be, and, therefore, there is reason for many things existing, or obtaining, which would not be in the ideal. Therefore, while I am personally opposed to all unnatural things, while I consider that the use of fermented liquors is not consistent with a normal and natural life, that it is essentially injurious, yet I cannot bring myself to believe that there are circumstances of civilization which for the time being render the use of liquors a necessity. Unnatural modes of life require unnatural things, and so long as there is a demand for any particular thing, that thing will be supplied; when the demand ceases, it will disappear. This, of course, does not refer to the steady or general continued use of any of these articles as a beverage; that is but an acquired habit, and like all such habits, injurious not only to the individual but the people at large. You will see by what I have written that there are two sides to the question which require careful consideration, and while I believe for the time being render the use of liquors a necessity, I would be presumptuous for any one to declare that there is no necessity for their use under certain circumstances. In fact, I know absolutely that the strict Hahnemannian homeopathic physician is the only practitioner in the world who can get along and cure his patients without their use. I

am deeply interested in this question, not, however, as a prohibitionist, but simply as a humanitarian.—H. HITCHCOCK.

Regarding the moderate use of light wines and beers, I would say that in my experience as a physician I find them very injurious even when taken in moderation, and I have noticed a very marked improvement in health when they have been given up. I would also say that I find the use of malt liquors to be the cause of nine-tenths of the crime, misery, poverty, and wretchedness in our city.—W. J. HALL.

I beg leave to say from my experience and observation of over thirty years that the regular moderate use of fermented drinks is injurious and deleterious to the system. That the cases in which it is beneficial are so few that it is often a question in my mind if it is ever required, even as a medicine, and that even in such cases some other agent would be as effective, so that if alcoholic stimulants were entirely banished from this country, in a short time their absence as remedial agents would scarcely be felt.—H. M. HITCHCOCK.

In regard to the moderate use of light wines and beer, I note that questions in physiology, pathology, and pharmacology are not to be aided by majorities. Certain things, however, may be regarded as established. No healthy man in normal condition was ever injured by abstinence from alcoholic liquors. The immoderate use of alcoholic liquors is almost invariably an unintentional consequence of their moderate use, and one which demonstrates often a weakening of the willpower, a clouding of moral perspective by the moderate use.—H. G. HAWKERT.

The moderate use of light wines and beer is injurious? You might as well ask whether the harmless use of diluted alcohol is injurious. Is not "moderate" too elastic a word for your inquiry? My observations lead to the opinion that the (so-called) moderate use of weak alcoholic beverages is injurious.—A. B. JORDON.

I have studied the question as to the effect of wine and beer for years, and have no hesitation in saying, both from observation and theory, that the moderate use of these drinks is very injurious. They would be more evident in their effects if it were not for the natural law of systematic compensation, by which nature provides a remedy against any permanent injury from the effects of an attack upon any part of the system, as when she incases a dangerous foreign body in a cyst. Take an illustration in the effects of intoxicants—in very small doses. What makes the heart beat faster when a glass is ingested? The inhibitory nervous mechanism is narcotized. This mechanism controls the rhythm of the heart's beat, and is opposed by another nervous mechanism which sustains the pulsation. Narcotize the first, as liquors do, and the effect upon the heart is as when a man driving a team of horses drops the reins from his hands. Of course the heart goes faster, and has, therefore, more wear and tear, and more blood is rushed through it. This action would speedily produce dangerous results, did not the same action follow upon the vasomotor nerves of the skin, by which the superficial arterioles are freed from the nervous action which controls their legitimate calibre, and are allowed to flush open-mouthed and permit a fuller flow of the blood to the surface, and thus relieve the heart. Is it scientific or professional to say that such an effect constantly repeated is not a permanent injury? I am one of those physicians—a small number, but daily increasing—who say, Alcohol (and this is in all) is not a stimulant. That it should be defined as, 1st, a narcotic, and 2d, an excitant (as nearly every narcotic is); that medical men have given it its present unscientific position (for the popular idea of a stimulant is one thing and the scientific another), and it lies with that profession to put it in its right place as a medicine of that description, and to be used only as such a medicine should be used. Further, that medical men cannot ignore the moral effects which their scientific support has produced, and that they should, therefore, consider those effects (that moderation leads to the formation of a dangerous habit in this case) as part of the professional responsibility. In practice I would say that I practice among the worst hygienic conditions; that I have never prescribed any kind of liquors at any time, and have insisted upon their discontinuance while under my treatment, and that half-a-dozen death certificates would cover all I have been called upon to issue in four years of my practice.—K. F. JENOR.

As to the moderate use of alcoholic stimulants, I beg leave to state that, after an observation of thirty years, I find in the majority of instances the moderate use of such beverages leads to the excessive use of the same, as also to the use of stronger drinks, and therefore the use of light wines and beer is dangerous.—J. T. KENNEDY.

I have had twenty years' experience in the practice of medicine, and have had a great deal of opportunity to observe, and I have long since concluded that every drop of alcohol, in any form, was a poison. I do not think the moderate use of fermented drinks injurious in as great a degree as some, but at the same time I consider it harmful to the human system both in mind and body.—A. H. LITTLE.

Inasmuch as wines and beer are absolutely unnecessary in the healthy organism, they must in the long run prove injurious.—L. S. MANSON.

Though I do not in any way consider myself a fanatic, I am decidedly negative to the use of alcohol in any manner in my practice; it as often defeats as it gains a point. In fact I can secure the same result legitimately oftener than I can by its use. Its example is decidedly bad, for if the "doctor" orders it, nobody else has a right to say nay, no matter whether the patient is using same as ordered or in excess. I remember once ordering for a young man, greatly debilitated, a few milk punches a day. The next day all his symptoms were aggravated, and he had a few that had not, therefore, entered the case. Upon careful inquiry I elicited the fact that he had drunk twenty-two the day before. This is nonsense, I know, but it is often the case. I do not drink myself, and for that reason perhaps never consider giving it. Have noticed that those who give liquors and opium indiscriminately are subject to the same habit themselves. Am decidedly against alcohol.—F. T. BARWIS.

I do not believe in the abolishment of liquors, as their use is beneficial in their proper use as a medicine. Should not be used as a moderate drink, any more than the different drugs in the market. People, old or young, should not use wines, etc., as a moderate drink, unless their vitality is so low that the ordinary daily food is not sufficient to keep them above the depression of the climate, if not overcome by proper clothing. It should be prescribed as seldom as possible, for the system will become so accustomed to the moderate use of liquors that it will have to be moderately increased in order to get the desired benefit; therefore, in time the nervous system will be worn out with the stimulating effect upon it. It keeps up a mild form of inflammation of the nerves and shortens life.—A. M. JAMISON.

1st.—I do not think that anything should go into the stomachs of any of the animal creation (man is an animal) unless it is really for his good. The human stomach in a perfect state does not need wine or beer; real nourishment should only be put there. If the stomach is disordered, there is a plenty of other things that are fully as healing and less dangerous to use. Everybody knows the danger of moderate drinking of fermented or distilled spirits. Under no circumstances should wine or beer be drunk, except by the advice of at least two physicians, as in the case of insanity. The very smell of the stuff is dangerous. I know many of my acquaintances in the profession both drink and smoke. I would not advise with any physician that I knew was in the habit of drinking wine or beer habitually. You can make what use of this you like.—J. M. MESSENGER.



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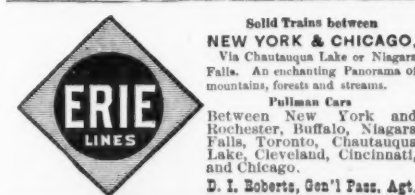
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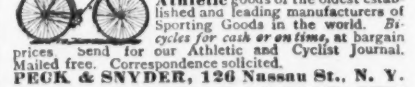
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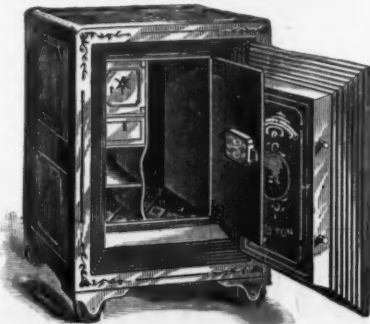
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